The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,293 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1888.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
B. L. PESHAWUR..	3900	600	L. H. Moule	4th May.
* SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th May.
B. L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th "
				Tuesday
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B.L.KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th "
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th "
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	26th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked B. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by these vessels change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) :—
May 4th, and 18th, and June 1st, 15th & 29th.
And fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 23 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, [illegible] GENOA on dates given below. [illegible] and Rs. 150 [illegible], inclusive [illegible] in LONDON [illegible] in the [illegible] Rates for [illegible] LEAVE: [illegible]enoa. [illegible] July. [illegible]th July. [illegible] August. [illegible] obtain [illegible] BACK [illegible], AT [illegible] charged [illegible] in [illegible] bs [illegible]

[illegible] as on [illegible] amer.

OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steame	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
MELPOMENE	A. Malusa			14th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons.	Comdr.	Sailing date
APOLLO	3,200	J. Douglas	on or about 3rd May

THIS steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of first-class passengers. Saloon Cabins on deck amidship. Fitted with electric light. Passages at moderate rates. For particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Forbes Street, 25th April, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	5th May.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

PERSIA	R. Hutchinson	3317	480	19th May.
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

Passengers by s. s. HISPANIA can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Steamer carries a Surgeon and Steward.
Every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM &
[illegible], April 11, 1888.

THE SULTAN

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COCONADA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th May, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons (on arrival of Outward Eastern Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bahrein, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd May, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, 14th May, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, at noon.

FOR MORMUGÃO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,400 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY at noon, and MORMUGÃO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m. or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s.s. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, will leave the same ports, at same hours, on SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

BOMBAY to MORMUGÃO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	" 7 8
Do.	Deck without diet	" 1 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th April, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta :- 11, Old Court-House Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	" 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 60 0	" 63 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. FABITMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" ...	" 19 0
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ...
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" ...
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" ...

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0 ...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0 ...
Fine "	" 22 0 ...
Very superior "	" 26 0 ...
Most superior Old Red Port	" 30 0 ...
Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port	" 36 0 ...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0 ...

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	" ...
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	" ...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" ...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	" ...

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	" 15 0	" ...
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" ...
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	" ...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	" ...

From J. ROMMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	" ...
Chateau Rommer	" 14 0	" ...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	" 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0

BRANDY.

H. Montroo's **	Rs. 18 0	...
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	...
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	" 21 0	...
Cognac, Gold Labels, Hine cognacs	" 30 0	...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	...
Charles Larvoire very old Brandy **	" 37 0	...

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	...
Chambertin	" 23 0	...

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky **	Rs. 24 8	...
" " " *	" 27 8	...

BEER.

	Per doz.	Per doz. pts.
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale	Rs. 6 4	4 4
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 0
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" 3 4

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	" 14 0	...

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	...
Italian do. Finest	" 18 0	...
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 2½ to 3½	Rs. 0 11	per ...

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Danish Butter, finest
Italian Butter finest, ex[illegible]

FRO[illegible]

Aspa[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANTERBURY ALE.
(JOHNSON & Co.'s CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

	Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles.....per dozen,	6	4
Half-Bottles..... "	4	4

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.

THIS well-known blend of well-matured and Mellow Spirit possesses a mild and delicate flavour, and is considered one of the best Whiskeys in the market.

The management have the greatest pleasure in directing Customers' attention to their late importations of this well-known and much-appreciated Spirit, and to announce that they are fully up to the old standard of excellence which obtained for it such a well-merited reputation.

It is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Clubs and Messes.

Price, Rs. 24-0 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS,
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.
A very useful home Xmas present.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

	Rs. a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, 1 lb. pkt. per pkt.	1 6
KOUSANIE MIXTURE 2 " "	2 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE 5 lb. catties per catty	6 12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. pkts., per pkt.	2 12
PEKOE, Finest " 2 " "	3 0
HYSON, young (GREEN), 1 lb. pkt.	1 10
ORANGE PEKOE, finest, 1 lb. pkt.	1 10
TREACHER'S OWN } in 1 lb. pkt.	1 0
MIXTURE } in 2 "	2 0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf tea, ...per lb.	0 10

Special Wholesale Terms to the Trade.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MONA THE FAR-FAMED ORIGINAL
GENUINE BOUQUET
YIELDS THE VERY
SOULS OF FLOWERS.—Bottles Re. 1-8
3 for Rs. 4.

HOAR & CO.,
OUTFITTERS BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9. HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE CHEAPEST OF ALL CHEAP WATCHES.

WHY pay Rs. 8 and As. 8 for an American notion when you can get

A REAL KEYLESS WATCH
with white enamel dial at
Rs. 8—ONLY—Rs. 8.

This Watch is supplied in good case with spare Mainspring and spare Glass with
ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE,
at
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, or POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZI[illegible]
ASSURANCES effected, M[illegible]
SUPPILES of every de[illegible]

Terms and [illegible]

Lond[illegible]

CLARETS!

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	... 11 4	6 4
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	... 11 4	6 4

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 *dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of* 3,800 *dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.*

PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	... 14 0	7 12
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	... 17 8	10 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	... 23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	... ... 28 0	15 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	... ... 35 0	18 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DRESS PUMPS
DRESS OXFORD SHOES
TENNIS SHOES

OUR SEASON'S SHIPMENTS now to hand in the above. These Goods are of very superior finish and quality, and in Tennis and Athletic Shoes we have the very latest and approved makes, especially manufactured to withstand the effects of his Climate, viz. Soles never come off).

Dress Pumps lined with Rich Satin, West End Shapes	...	Rs. 12 8
Dress Oxford Shoes, Superior finish	...	" 14 0
The "Champion" Tennis Shoes, very Durable, Compressed Felt Soles, very Light	Ladies'...	" 9 8
Do. do. do. Gent.'s	from...	" 11 8
The "Dermatine" (by letters patent) Tennis Shoes, in Black, Navy Blue, White Canvas and Buck Skin Uppers, Ladies' and Gent.'s	from...	" 7 0
Brown Calf Tennis Shoes, pure Rubber Soles	...	" 14 8

ANY OF THE ABOVE MADE TO MEASURE.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. REGISTER KEPT OF ALL MEASURES.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT MAKERS, SADDLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

45? Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality			Rs. 140, plain quality Rs. 100.
500 " Express, 5 Do.	do.	do.	Rs. 150. do. do. Rs. 110.
500 " " Single Shot Winchesters			Rs. 65

Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles ..... Rs. 11 | Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles Rs. 17
" " 100 " 500 " ..... " 13 | " " " 500 " " 22

Apply to
KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
MEADOW STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE only Hotel in Bombay has English IRON BEDSTEAD with SPRING MATTRESS.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour with full access to sea-breeze.

TARIFF, Rs. 5 per day.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
[illegible]REST AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituen[illegible] shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRUNKS, BAGS, THE BEST CHOICE IN INDIA. *"ALL NEW GOODS."*
"HOMEWARD BOUND" PASSENGERS. PORTMANTEAUS!

12½ per cent. CASH DISCOUNT.

Our New Illustrated Catalogue by return post.

RUG STRAPS AND DECK CHAIRS, A GREAT VARIETY.

	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, Stout Canvas	27 0	to 36 0
BEST QUALITY, very durable	40 0	to 50 0
The "SERVICE" or TROOPER, Wide and Low, to fit under seat, or berth of Cabin	45 0	to 50 0
Ladies' DRESS TRUNKS, or Imperials	45 0	to 60 0
SOLID LEATHER Portmanteaus, self-closing	55 0	to 125 0
RAILWAY Portmanteaus, tan waterproof canvas	12 0	to 48 0
VADE MECUMS, very useful for Train or Cabin	38 0	to 44 0
GLADSTONE or Expanding Bags	36 0	to 56 0
HIDE HAND or Carriage Bags	12 0	to 20 0
COURIER BAGS	10 0	to 14 0
WIDE OPENING Bags, best hide leather	20 0	to 29 0
LADIES' FITTED Toilet Bags	65 0	to [illegible]
LADIES' MOROCCO Bags, sterling Silver fittings	100 0	to 175 0
GENT'S FITTED Bags	75 0	to 150 0
GENT'S SOLID Leather Dressing Cases	19 0	to 40 8
TAN or WHITE Bags, for soiled linen	5 12	to 8 0
LADIES' HAND and CARRIAGE BAGS	6 8	to 20 0
TAN CANVAS HOLD-ALLS	24 0	to 37 0
TAN CANVAS KIT BAGS, very Roomy	13 8	...
STEEL TRUNKS, very useful	1[illegible] 0	to 28 0
The SHIKAR or HUNTING KIT BAG, SOLID OXHIDE, very Roomy	32 0	to 36 0

HOAR & CO., {TRUNK AND BAG WAREHOUSE.} BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND
CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of [illegible] and all Functional and Diseased Condi-

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*," and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fortifying, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

[illegible] LALOR[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Under the Patronage and Immediate Presence of the Member of the Committee for the Chawls for the Poor Zoroastrians.

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY Will perform at the

NOVELTY THEATRE,

In aid of the Chawls for the Poor Zoroastrians,

MONDAY, 30TH APRIL, 1888,

The Social Adaptation of Hoodman Blind, entitled,

NIGAH-E-GAFLAT

(alias)

BHOOLME BHOOL, KANTOME PHOOL,

To be followed by the most Sensational Farce,

MY WIFE'S COMFORTER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Rs.		Rs.
Orchestra Stalls (Reserved).. 3	Dress Circle, Unreserved	2
,, (Unreserved).. 2	Upper Circle	1
Dress Circle (Reserved)..... 3	Back Seats	As. 8

GAIETY THEATRE.

MANAGER..... Mr. H. Stanley.

BOMBAY

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

COMMENCING MAY 2.

Harry Stanley's OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY will appear in

LALLA ROOKH.

As performed for 20 Nights in Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. "HIGHFIELD" has arrived from Liverpool with a general cargo, and is now DISCHARGING in Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and take DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

The steamer's surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds, otherwise steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any claim or claims whatsoever.

No claims will be paid after sailing of the steamer.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
As Agents for Master.

Bombay, 27th April, 1888.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company WILL BE CLOSED from the 2nd to 15th May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. T. TUCKER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 23th April, 1888.

SOLE AGENCY.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, beg to state that our Sole appointed Agent in Bombay is Mr. EDULJEE PESTONJEE, who is proprietor of the Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, 37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort (a few paces from the *Times of India* Office).

CHUBB & SON,
128, Queen Victoria Street, London.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE NAIGAUM COTTON CLEANING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

BY an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter, dated the 16th day of April, 1888, on the Petition of the above-named Company, it was ordered that the said Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, be WOUND UP under the direction of the Court in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1882.—Dated at Bombay, this 27th day of April, 1888.

PESTANJEE & RUSTIM,
Solicitors for the Company.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M., on MONDAY, the 7th day of May, 1888, for constructing a fountain at the North end of the Hornby Vellard.

2. Copies of form of Contract, Specification, &c., can be taken on application to the undersigned, who will give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 80 (eighty), to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

Further Deposit of Rs. 80 (eighty) will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES W. SMITH, A. M. Inst., C. E.
Acting Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office, 27th April, 1888.

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LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this import[illegible]

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1887, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or six shillings and three pence per Share, and will be PAYABLE on or after the 28th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 19th instant.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 25th April, 1888.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,000 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARED LOG TIMBER, under three separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The specifications and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications, and independent of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber," and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p. m. (Gun-fire), WEDNESDAY, the 9th May next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th April, 18·8.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BRAKE BLOCKS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 2,600 Teakwood Brake Blocks.

Tenders Sealed and superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500 must be delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th May next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of specification and Tender can be obtained, and templets seen at the Storekeepers Office, Parel.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th April, 1888.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
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Hon. Secretaries

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

THE punctual man gets on and climbs the ladder of life. The unpunctual, the irregular, the untrustworthy man sinks to the lowest level. To become a punctual man, you must carry a reliable time-keeper. Everybody cannot afford a Watch, and it is often those most anxious to get on who can afford it least. It is to supply this want that the Warterbury Watch has been invented and is manufactured. Its cost is only Rs. 8-8, and yet it is a perfect time-keeper, and as such has risen into the very highest repute in England and America. It is worn by all classes, up to the very highest. Princes, Generals, Scientists, Literarians, Civil Engineers, Electricians, all wear it. Among late purchasers we may mention—Prince Albert Victor of Wales (son of the Prince of Wales), Prince William of Prussia (who sent us an order for thirty-six "Waterburys," and wears one himself). Queen Olga of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Sultan of Morocco, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates (of *The World*), G. R. Sims, Professor Jamieson (of Glasgow University), Professor Edison (the World-known Electrician), etc., etc., and over 3,50,000 are being worn by the most enlightened Englishmen in the World.

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No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND ... £800,000

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Actiog Agent.

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REST..... ,, 132,412.

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CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

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A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.

Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

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THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

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AND

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And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

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Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten [illegible]; on twelve stations or more twenty-five

[illegible]ments for long periods,

[illegible] delivered at the "BOMBAY [illegible] they will be sent by the [illegible] selected by the [illegible]ntract terminat- [illegible] Bombay

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COATS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 ..... £300,690
,, 1865 ..... £388,1-5
,, 1886 ..... £590 039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES Civil employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured [illegible] either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15 8	1881	£4,673,299	5 1
1876	£3,492,950	1 4	1883	£5,672 049	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL ...	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL ...	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL ...	1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	fl 3,000,000
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Drums and Fifes, 2nd Gloster Regiment, Colaba, at 5-30 p.m.
Band, 4th Bombay Rifles, Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Cook's Moonlight Excursion, 8-30 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Professor Chhatre's Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Arabia (s), from Busreh; and Rufford Hall (s), Shields.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Draco (s), and Inchulva (s), for Hull; Umballa (s), Calcutta; Assam (s), Aden; Pachumba (s), Coast and Karachi; Sutlej (s), London, &c.; and H. M. S. Kingfisher, Zanzibar.

MUSIC AT COLABA.—The Drums and Fifes of the 2nd Gloster Regiment will play a selection of music at the bandstand, Colaba, at 5-30 this evening.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 7th instant, was 46,112 maunds, and in money Rs. 4,803.

REPORTED THEFT.—Bugwandass Gungaram, living on the first floor of a house in Pinjrapole lane, reported to the police, on Thursday, the theft of sundry articles of silk wearing apparel, gold and silver ornaments, &c., valued at Rs. 112, during his absence on the night of the 24th instant.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, at about 4 o'clock, a Mahomedan, aged about 50 years, while dammering the weather-boards on the first floor of a house in Horaby Road, occupied by Cowasjee Pestonjee Cama, accidentally overbalanced himself and fell on to the stone pavement below and sustained serious injuries. He was removed in an unconscious state to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 4th Bombay Rifles at the Bombay Yacht Club, at 4-45 this evening:—

March	Don't Forget Me Darling	Scott.
Overture	Silnana	Weber.
Waltz	Indigo	Strauss.
Cavatina	Belisario	Donizetti.
Waltz	La Jeune Vieno	Fahrbach.
Reminiscences	Of Costa	Winterbottom
Galop	Auf Und Davon	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 9 o'clock:—

March	Scipi on	Bogaerde.
Grand Selection	La Mascotte	Andran.
Waltz	Dorothy	Bucalossi.
Selection	On Irish Airs	Hartmann.
Ballet	Les Etoiles	Eaton.
Polka	Ins Centrum	Stasny.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

LETTING OFF FIREWORKS.—Karim Ebrahim, Moosa Essa, and about twenty-five other Mahomedans were yesterday placed before Mr. Hamilton, at the Fort Police Court, charged with letting off fireworks in the public streets on Thursday evening. The prisoners, who comprised old men and young boys, were detected by the police on the evening of the day in question discharging the fireworks in the Mandvi district. Some of the accused had been accompanying the procession in connection with the *Soobrati* festival or feast of the dead. Others were found letting off crackers near the Sonapore burial-ground. As all the accused had committed the offence, his Worship, after warning them that their conduct in the future, fined them various sums ranging from 8 annas to Re. 1.

ACCIDENT TO A P. AND O. CAPTAIN.—On Thursday last an accident happened to Captain G. W. F. [illegible] which prevented him leaving Bombay in charge of the extra steamer Assam, which sailed on Friday yesterday. A small revolver, which the [illegible] was examining, accidentally went off in his hand, the projectile from one of the chambers shattering his hand in a dreadful manner, and entering the left arm near the wrist. The unlucky officer was taken to the European General Hospital, where his injuries were dressed; but we are informed that the ball has not yet been extracted. Captain Browne is wholly incapacitated by the accident; but it is deemed advisable that he should remain ashore under that his injuries may be more efficiently [illegible].

ROBBING A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMENTS.—Mahadev Kalsana was yesterday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a silver waist-chain and a silk cap, valued at Rs. 6, from the person of a boy, aged four years, the nephew of Baboo Shivram, coppersmith, in Coombarwarra 2nd street. The child was seated on the verandah of his uncle's house on the evening of the 25th instant, when the accused came by, took the ornament and the cap, and made off with them. The uncle, on missing the articles, reported the matter to the police. The accused was arrested on Thursday evening at Chuckla, and the ornament and the silk cap were recovered from a Marwarree, with whom the accused had pledged them. The accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Constable MacCormack charged Goolam Hoosein, a victoria driver, before Mr. Hamilton, with driving his conveyance at a furious rate, and in such a manner as to cause danger to human life. The prosecutor stated he saw the accused plying for hire in Abdul Raymon Street, on Thursday last. He requested Goolam to stop his vehicle, but he declined to do so, picking up instead three Parsee passengers. He then drove off along the Parel Road. The constable again called out to him to pull up, but as Goolam declined to pay any attention to his remarks, he ran after the gharry, and on his catching hold of the hand-rail, the driver whipped up his horse and set off in the direction of Byculla at a furious rate. The prosecutor informed his Worship that owing to the rate the conveyance was proceeding he could not with safety release his hold of the hand-rail, and consequently he was dragged along the road for a distance of three hundred yards before the vehicle stoped, when he fell to the ground in an exhausted condition. Prisoner, in answer to the allegations made against him, denied all knowledge of the matter, remarking that he was not aware of the police officer's presence near his gharry. As the defendant was desirous of calling witnesses in support of his statement the magistrate postponed the case to enable him to do so.

LOOT OF A VILLAGE UNDER GONDAL.—We learn by a telegram from Dhoraji that the village of Superdi, of the Gondal State, which is only about five miles from Dhoraji, was looted on the 23rd inst. The particulars of the loot have not reached us. On the 16th the mail was looted at Dhoraji itself. Superdi is a large village, and has much population, and if such large villages are looted we know not what would be done by these dacoits in respect of small villages. Assuredly the State authorities must at once take stringent measures to put down this outlawry, and a little extra expenditure in this direction for the protection of the public must not be grudged.—*Kathiawar Times.*

MORE OUTLAWS.—Some of the Sindhees of the villages of Samandhiala and Ambla belonging to Valla Soora of Jetpar have turned dacoits, owing, it is said, to a difference about land rights with that Talukdar. About ten days ago they attacked the village of Babartirath, and killed one man and cut the noses of five.—*Ibid.*

THE JUNAGHAD RAILWAY.—The Jetalsar Verawal branch of the Junaghad Railway (six miles in length) will be completed by the end of this month, and the line will be declared open for traffic on the 1st proximo at a Durbar to be held at Verawal on that day. On this occasion his Highness the Nawab Saheb will specially go to Verawal in company of Mr. H. C. Wilcox, Executive Engineer in charge.—*Ibid.*

THE NEW SCHOOL [illegible].—The management of the school is [illegible] Roman Catholic [illegible] engaged [illegible] from [illegible] of [illegible] a

ALLEGED SUICIDE OF A PRISONER.

AN inquest was held by the coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, yesterday afternoon, at the Fort Police Court premises, touching the death of Maunsing Lallsing, aged about 22 years. Deceased, who was in the custody of the police, and locked up in the police chowkey on the ground-floor of the Fort Police Court building, was found, at about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, hanging by the neck, with his dhotur tied round his neck and thus suspended from an iron bar of a window in the lock-up. The deceased was a prisoner under remand on a charge preferred against him by Kirparam Kissondass of theft of property consisting of a watch and chain, silver rings, cash and wearing apparel valued at Rs. 100. The following evidence was recorded:—

Kirparam Kissondass, a religious mendicant, living at Bhuleshwar Road, said: Deceased was a follower of mine. He was also a religious mendicant, and lived on charity. He lived with me. He came to me a month ago, and said he came from the Punjab. I did not know him before. When he came to me he had no money. He had four chatties and some clothes. I agreed to try him for about fifteen days as one of my followers, and he took up his residence with me and behaved well, though he was addicted to the use of ganja. At 10 p.m. the day before yesterday, myself, the deceased, and a mendicant, named Premsook, took some milk together and went to bed. I fell asleep. I slept upstairs on the first storey and the deceased slept in the same room. At 4 or 5 a.m. yesterday morning I awoke and came downstairs to the ground floor. The deceased was not then in the house. I kept my boxes on the ground floor, and when I came down I found some of my clothes which were in one of the boxes scattered on the floor. The box in which these clothes were was locked with a key. I found it was open though I left it locked. I found the key of the box, which I had the previous night placed under my pillow, lying on the floor near the box. I opened the box and missed four finger rings, gold ones, valued at about Rs. 40. I also missed Rs. 16 in silver and a dhotur, a pugree, and a piece of silk called *Mookta*. I was making inquiries in the house about my property, when, at about 6 a.m., Police Jemadar G 12 came into the house bringing the deceased with him. The Jemadar brought my four rings and Rs. 16-4, as well as the clothes which I had lost. He also brought a silver watch with a chain. That watch belonged to me, and it was also in the box from which the other property was missed. I recognised the property as mine. The Jemadar then took me and the deceased to the Girgaum Police Court, and thence brought us to the Fort Police Court about 10 a.m., where we remained until 3 p.m., when the case was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. I was dismissed, and the deceased remained in the custody of the Police. I was asked to attend the Police Court again this morning. At 8 or 9 a.m. to-day, a policeman came to my house and told me the deceased was dead, and brought me to the Fort Police Court, where I was shown the dead body of the deceased lying in the lock-up. At noon to-day I was placed before the Magistrate, when my property was returned to me.

Megjee Khimjee said: I am a labourer and work in the Prince's Dock. I live in the Khoja Jamatkhana at Kudduck. Yesterday evening I was brought to the Fort Police Court and locked up in the lock-up; downstairs. There were five, six, or seven other persons in the lock-up; the deceased was one of them. Before it became dark the other prisoners were taken away, and myself and the deceased were left in the lock-up alone. I asked the deceased why he was in the lock-up, when he said he had committed a theft on his Gooroo. After dark I went to bed and fell asleep. This morning I was awakened by a European Police officer, who did not speak to me, but went away. About two or three hours afterwards two policemen came into the room, looked about, and went away without speaking. I fell asleep again. About daylight this morning four native policemen came into the lock-up, and I awoke, when I saw the deceased hanging by the neck from a window bar with the dhotur. The policemen took him down. He was dead.

William Waller Saunders, said: I am acting Superintendent of Police in charge of A Division, and reside on the upper storey of the Fort Police Court premises. About 5-30 a.m. to-day, I was awoke by a policman, who told me that a prisoner in the lock-up had committed suicide. I at once went down to the lock-up, where I saw the deceased hanging by the neck with a dhotur from a bar in one of the windows. The head was turned over the left shoulder. The dhotur was tied in a double knot round his neck. I ordered the policemen present to take down the body. They did so. Life was extinct. The lock-up is not lighted, neither within nor in the verandah. A light is taken into the lock-up every time a native policeman gives over charge, which is every three hours. No watch is kept over the prisoners at the windows. Lunatic prisoners are constantly watched, but no other prisoners. Each policeman is required to go into the lock-up every hour while he is on duty, but in cases of drunkenness every half-hour, when it is the policeman's duty to wake up the prisoner every time. A European police officer visits the lock-up once every night at irregular hours. It is his duty also to wake up every prisoner to ascertain that he is alive. Last night Inspector Lyall and Constable Brennan visited the lock-up separately at 11-30 p.m., and 2-45 a.m., respectively. They reported all well. The native policemen change at 3 a.m. The other prisoner who was in the lock-up was woke up by a policeman after I went there. I asked if he knew anything about the matter. He said, he did not.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned for further enquiry.

APPEAL FROM A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood and the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons heard an appeal at the High Court on Thursday in the case of the Empress *vs.* Heerajee Dadoomeya and another from a decision of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Third Presidency Magistrate, who, in February last, acquitted the two accused of a charge of assault, which he considered was vexatiously brought against them by the complainant, Cullianjee Pragjee. The latter was, therefore, ordered to pay Rs. 25 as compensation to each of the accused, or in default to suffer a month's simple imprisonment. Mr. Venayek Hurrichand, solicitor, appeared for the appellant; and the Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, in support of the conviction and sentence.

The complainant, Cullianjee Pragjee, in his petition of appeal, stated that he was a trader, having recently obtained a contract from Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company for supplying provisions to them. On the 22nd January last, he was passing in company of Cooverjee Meghjee by Crawford Market, when Heerajee Dadoomeya and Abdul Hoosin Currimbhoy, who own a shop in the market, called him to their shop, and he accordingly went in company of Cooverjee. Heerajee and Abdul used formerly to supply provisions to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, but recently the contract was given to the petitioner, and hence they entertained ill-feeling towards him. After he went into the shop the two men made some enquiries about the contract, and after some conversation slapped him violently on the face. Cooverjee interfered and released the petitioner. He went and complained to the jemadar of the markets, and was advised to lodge a complaint before a magistrate. He accordingly laid an information, and on the 7th February last Mr. Hamilton, after examining the petitioner and his witness, fined him Rs. 50, and directed the amount to be paid as compensation to the defendants. He submitted that the decision was contrary to the weight of the evidence, and that it ought to be set aside.

Mr. Hamilton, in his report on the petition of appeal, remarked: The complainant and his witness were examined as alleged, and both sides were represented by pleaders. It was elicited that the complainant had held the contract, to which he refers, for fifteen months, and that it had been renewed three months before. 2. The accused had never before molested the complainant. 3. The road usually taken by the complainant to his shop does not pass the accused's shop, and no reason was given why he should have taken this road on this occasion. 4. The accused's shop is under the tower of the Crawford Markets, and one or more policemen or market peons are always to be seen close by as well as other people. None of them were called as witnesses. 5. The complainant admitted he did not call out for a policeman when struck, although if he had a policeman must have heard him. 6. The complainant's witness contradicted him in many particulars as to their manner of meeting, the object of their meeting, and the results of their meeting. 7. The complainant is under the influence of a man who is an enemy of the accused, and between whom there have been disputes in the civil courts. 8. There was clear reason to believe that the case was false, and that complainant's witness was subórned. The accused were charged with a petty assault (criminal force) under section 352 of

THE SABSIND HA AND THE ANNEXATION QUESTION.

THE following is a report of the president's speech at a meeting of the Sind Sabha to protest against the annexation of Sind to the Punjab:—

It is many years since the proposal of annexing Sind to the Punjab has been engaging the attention of the several statesmen that have wielded the sceptre of the Indian Viceroyalty. But somehow or other the proposal had to be postponed from time to time for rather grave reasons. Of late it has, however, become the all-absorbing topic of the day, and it seems Lord Dufferin's Government is thinking of taking a decisive step in the matter. I need not give you an idea of the importance to be attached to this question. Suffice it to say, that it is a question which concerns not only the future of Karachi, not only the prosperity of Sind, but the interests of the nineteen lakhs of the followers of Islam that inhabit the Province. Gentlemen, in order to facilitate the solution of this problem, it is, I think, necessary to examine carefully the *pros* and *cons* of the question. We must at first see whether we have gained or lost by being under the Bombay Presidency, and then we must try to know whether we shall be better or worse off by submitting to the sway of a Government entirely new to us—I mean the Government of the Punjab. I shall, therefore, with your permission, begin with Bombay. Ever since the conquest of Sind it has been her good or evil lot to have remained knit together with the Bombay Presidency. It is interesting to note the marvellous changes this province has undergone during the last forty-five years that have passed away. With the change in the province has come the change in the people. While one community has been thriving and prospering by leaps and bounds under the British rule, the other—only forty-five years ago the dominant power in the province—has been sinking lower and lower into the depths of poverty and degradation. It is, I fear, almost disgusting to reiterate a fact, the truth of which has been already admitted, in bold and clear terms by the highest functionary in the land. The backwardness of the Mussulmans, the disintegration of their society, the decadence of their principal families, and the general ruin that has overtaken them, are all too well known to require a mention here. Ever and anon we hear the Mahomedans of Sind complain of the indifference shown by the authorities in meeting their legitimate wants and requirements. The enjoyment of the Government loaves and fishes by one class of her Majesty's subjects, the total exclusion of the Mahomedans from public offices, the flowing of official favouritism towards one and the same channel—these are the disabilities of which the Mahomedans have always been complaining, but in vain. The reason why Bombay has overlooked the claims of this important portion of the British subjects is not far to seek. The Bombay Government is surrounded with so many Hindu Native States, and the influence exercised by the powerful Hindus that circle round the Government is so great, that the Government cannot but be inclined towards them, to the utter mortification of the Mahomedans. But, gentlemen, although the Mussulmans of Sind have had to remain disappointed for the last two score and five years with regard to the Government employment, &c., yet it would be sheer ingratitude on our part not to acknowledge the liberal and kind support that has been accorded to us by Lord Reay's Government. It is, indeed, the good fortune of Bombay, and particularly of the Mahomedans, to have received for their Governor a kind and generous-hearted nobleman, endowed with all the elements of popularity. Lord Reay figures most prominently in the republic of letters, and displays an amount of genius, talents and wisdom not common in ordinary statesmen. With characteristic promptitude to support the cause of the weak, his Lordship has always shown h is willingness to render a helping hand to the Mahomedans. To his grants-in-aid for the Mahomedan madressah with great liberality, to reserve special scholarships for the poor Mussulman boys, to encourage them to receive English education—these and such other things are works which shed a lustre on Lord Reay's able administration. I may give you another instance of the interest our present esteemed Governor evinces in the political advancement of this backward race. In January, 1887, his Excellency, while at Karachi, honoured me by graciously granting me a private interview, when he asked me to bring to his kind notice without reserve any matter affecting the agricultural classes and their general welfare. Now, gentlemen, what more do you want? Where are such rulers who condescend to sympathise with their backward subjects in this way? But, gentlemen, it is a pity we are not always given Governors like Lord Reay. It is also to be deplored that the Bombay Governors, surrounded by Hindu persons, generally forget the claims of Sind, a detached province of the Presidency. Besides, unfortunately for the Mahomedans, the Bombay Civilians who are sent to Sind, having lived during a large period of their official lives among the Hindus, are naturally inclined to favour them at the expense of the poor Mussulmans. Another great disadvantage under which the people of Sind, and especially the agricultural classes, have to labour is the Bombay Ryotwari system. According to this settlement the zemindars were deprived of their proprietary right over the respective lands which they occupied. Besides the rules of the new Revenue Code have proved to be so odious and cruel that many a zemindar had to be ruined. When the Bombay Government had asked the permission of the Government of India had predicted, and predicted rightly, that the system would not work in this province. But with all this the Bombay Government had its own way, and extended that unsuitable system to this province. There is a vast difference between the zemindars of the Presidency proper, and of Sind. In the Presidency proper the cultivators had no proprietary rights to the lands they cultivated, even in the days of the Peshwas and other Rajas. The Peshwas and others could drive them away at any moment without any fault. Their system of collecting revenue was also very irregular. Some had to give one-quarter of the produce, some one-third, some half and so on. From this, gentlemen, you will understand that, the people of the Presidency proper were already used to this sort of zemindari, and that while upon them the system has inflicted no injury, it has proved destructive to the zemindars of Sind. Gentlemen, though the Ryotwari system has proved ruinous to the country, this, in my humble opinion, is no great reason for us to change King Log for King Stork. For our Association has more than once drawn the attention of the Government to this grievance, and we have, I am glad to say, succeeded so far that Dr. Pollen has been appointed on special duty to enquire into the state of the Mourasi Haris and other zemindars. And I have no doubt the labour of an able officer like Dr. Pollen will not be allowed to be thrown away without bearing some fruits. And yet, gentlemen, it may be difficult to persuade the Government of Bombay to have the system abolished in Sind. The question, gentlemen, before this meeting, is not simply the annexation of Sind to the Punjab. No! The problem is involved with many and great difficulties. It is intended to dismember the Province of Sind by giving one portion of it to Beloochistan and handing over the other to the Punjab. Nothing would be sadder or more disappointing than to see the dismemberment of our community in this way. Only think of tearing the Province of Sind asunder! Of dilacerating the community of nineteen lakhs of Mahomedans of one kind, one language, one custom, and one creed, and of compelling the refined and polite Sindi to deteriorate by associating with the barbarous and rude Belooch of the frontier! It is a fact beyond all doubt that Beloochistan is a semi-barbarous country, where neither the light of education nor civilization has as yet dawned, and where there is no security either of person or property! Unlike Sind it has no laws and regulations, and the state of the country requires that the Governor-General's Agent's word should be the law. Will you, gentlemen, under these circumstances, I ask, agree to throw yourselves at the tender mercies of the Beloochis. I need hardly pause for a reply. Let us now divert our attention to the Punjab. What are the advantages or disadvantages that will accrue by the transfer of Sind to the Punjab? One of the indispensible [illegible] will gleam forth will be that we have [illegible] many Rao Sahibs and Dewan Sahibs, [illegible] locusts in our land, and the annexation [illegible] many more Lala Sahibs, Baba Sahibs [illegible] The annexation also threatens the [illegible] Sudder Court. You will no doubt [illegible] abolition of our chief tribun[illegible] Karachi will lose much of its [illegible] ly the appeals will have t[illegible] Chief Court. The only s[illegible] Chief Court possesses [illegible] that whereas in the [illegible] on the Appellate [illegible] there is only on[illegible] this is of i[illegible] looking at th[illegible] at once, [illegible]

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Mr V K Dhairyava, Secretary, Aryan Freemason Hall	50
Mr Jamsetjee Furdonjee Unwalla	25
Mr Pestonjee Cowasjee, Solicitor	50
A Zoroastrian	25
Mr. Bezonjee Dhunjeebhoy Bheesnia, (Surat)	2
Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C S I	25
E P P	10
Mr R P Postwalla, (Rajkote)	5
B B & C I Ry. Staff, Gani [illegible]	10
Through *Jam-e-Jamshed*:—	
Mr Jamsetjee Jehangerjee Lala (Cawnpore)	5
Navazbai Jamsetjee Lala (Cawnpore)	5
A Zoroastrian Family	8
A Zoroastrian Lady	10
Mr. Jamsetjee Rastomjee Billimoria (Colombo)	5
Total	6,810

THE REV. LUKE RIVINGTON.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* says:—In a private letter received by last mail from a distinguished convert, now in Rome, the following reference is made to "Father Rivington's" reception into the Church:—

8, Via San Sebastiano,
Roma, April 2 1888.

"A conversion has taken place here of some importance. Last Saturday in the chapel of the Holy Office Mgr. Sallua received into the Catholic Church Mr. Luke Rivington, an Anglican minister, who had been prepared for his reception by Fr. Mackey the Dominican. And yesterday the new convert was admitted to Holy Communion by his Holiness in his private chapel at the Vatican. Mr. Luke Rivington had belonged to the Anglican Society known as the "Cowley Fathers," was for some time at Bombay and has been a favorite preacher and confessor. So it is hoped that others both of the Anglican clergy and laity may be influenced to follow his example and make their submission to the Church. Mr. Rivington came to Rome at the beginning of Lent, and as soon as possible put himself under instruction after full deliberation and in the most edifying spirit. He is in good health and hopes eventually to become a priest. We have seen a great deal of him and like him very much. To-morrow he accompanies us on a visit to Monte Cassino."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 24th [illegible] Commissioner, dated 18[illegible] trustees [illegible] Road [illegible] can[illegible]

Submitt[illegible]

CALENDAR—APRIL & MAY, 1888.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter	May	3rd,	4h. 38·4m. a.m.
New Moon	,,	11th,	6h. 14·3m. a.m.
First Quarter	,,	19th,	3h. 56·4m. a.m.
Full Moon	,,	25th,	6h. 31·4m., p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-Rises. H. M.	Sun-Sets. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 28	Cook's Moonlight Excursion, Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p.m. Professor Chhatre's Circus, near Crawford Market, 9 p.m.	5 35	6 29	0 49m 1 40 a	6 52m 7 36 a
Sun. 29	Fourth Sunday after Easter.	5 35	6 29	0 49m 1 40 a	6 52m 7 36 a
Mon. 30	Chamber of Commerce, Ballot for a Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Bombay Telephone Co., Meeting, 1 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Mazagon S. and Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Siam.	5 31	6 20	1 32m 2 25 a	7 38m 8 32 a
MAY. Tu. 1	Chamber of Commerce, Ballot for a Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Prince of Wales S. and Manufacturing Co. Meeting, 2-30 p.m.	5 33	6 21	2 17m 3 20 a	8 30m 9 45 a
Wed. 2	Town Council, 3 p.m.	5 33	6 21	3 16m 4 25 a	9 32m 11 21 a
Thr. 3	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 32	6 21	4 30m 5 43 a	10 57m —
Fri. 4	Departure of the English mail per s.s. Peshawur.	5 32	6 22	6 10m 7 6 a	0 44m 0 30 a

* Left Aden at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 24th instant.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, April 29.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).—Hymns 129 323 and 161.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. F. N. Hill.—Hymns 136 and 174.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Arnold in A.
Anthem.—"Lord, I call upon Thee."—Ousley.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday.—7-15 a.m.—Usual Celebration.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Parade Service, Matins and Sermon.—Hymns 4, 185 and 176.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 181, 136 and 24.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION (ESPLANADE), FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 37, 176 and 322.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 218, 296 and 303.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 345 and 273.
4-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 124, 332 and 466.

WEDNESDAY, May 2.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, (daily).
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral with Sermon.
5-10 p.m.—Children's Service, Choral with Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral with Sermon.
Daily.—6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.
Alms for the choir.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Pra[illegible]
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 304, 277 and 26.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon, B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Psalm 27, tune 111. Hymns—129 and 266. Paraphrase 58, tune 22.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba, Causeway.
8 a.m.—Mr. H. A. Goyer.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. W. Lane.
Byculla, next to Victoria Gardens.
During the building of the new Chapel, no Services will be held.
The opening Services will take place on Sunday, May 13.
Cordial invitation to all.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at eleven o'clock on board the ship City of Dublin, captains, officers and seamen are cordially invited to attend.
The Bethel flag will be hoisted.
A launch for friends from shore will leave the Arthur Bunder at 10-25 and Apollo Bunder at 10-35 a.m., precisely.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Lieut S Craster, RE, Lieut Hugh Kennedy, Sukkur 3rd Punjab Cavalry,
[illegible] MacCall, D G Khan
Mr E Stinton, Cawnpore
E G Ward, Cawnpore
Mrs Mac-

A LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR TRAVANCORE.

THE following Regulation to provide for the establishment of a Legislative Council in Travancore has been passed by his Highness the Maharaja:—

Whereas We deem it expedient to provide for the establishment of a Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations. We are pleased to enact as follows:—

1. This Regulation shall be called the "Travancore Legislative Council Regulation of 1063," and it shall come into force from the 15th August, 1888.—1st Chingom, 1064.

2. For the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, there shall be appointed a Council consisting of a president and members—such members being not less than five or more than eight in number.

3. The Dewan shall *ex officio* be the president of the Council. The members shall be nominated by us from time to time. Provided that not less than two of the persons so nominated shall be non-official persons, that is, persons who, at the date of such nomination, shall not be in the service of Government, and that the seat in Council of any non-official member accepting office in the Government service shall be vacated on such acceptance.

4. Every person so appointed shall continue to be a member of the Council for a period of three years and during such period he shall be summoned to all meetings held for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations. Provided that the same persons shall be eligible for reappointment as members. Provided further that it shall be lawful for any member to resign his office at any time, and on acceptance of such resignation by Us such office shall become vacant.

5. In the absence of the Dewan, the senior official member of the Council present, shall preside at the meetings of the Council, and the power of making Laws and Regulations vested in the Council shall be exercised only at meetings of the said Councils at which the Dewan or some official member of Council and three or more members of Council shall be present. In every case of difference of opinion at the meetings of the said Council, whenever there shall be an equality of voices, the Dewan or, in his absence, the senior official member of Council, then presiding, shall have two votes or the casting vote.

6. It shall be lawful for the Dewan from time to time to appoint the time and place of meetings of the Council to adjourn, or from time to time to authorize the senior official member in his absence to adjourn any meeting from time to time and place to place.

7. It shall be lawful for the Dewan to make rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council prior to the first of such meetings, but such rules may be subsequently amended at meetings of the Council. Provided that it shall be lawful for Us to disallow any such rule and to render it of no effect.

8. No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Council other than the consideration and enactment of measures introduced into such Council for the purpose of such enactment, and it shall not be lawful for any member to make or for the Council to entertain any motion unless such motion shall be for leave to introduce some measure as aforesaid into Council, or have reference to some measure actually introduced therein. Provided always that it shall not be lawful for any member to introduce without the previous sanction of the Dewan any measure affecting the Public Revenues of the State, or by which any charge shall be imposed on such Revenues.

9. When any Law or Regulation has been made by the Council, it shall be submitted to Us through the Dewan, and it shall be lawful for Us to assent to, or withhold Our assent from the same or to return the same for further consideration, and no such Law or Regulation shall have validity until We shall have declared Our assent to the same, and until such assent shall have been duly proclaimed by the Dewan in Our *Government Gazette*.

10. Notwithstanding any thing contained in this Regulation it shall be lawful for the Dewan in case of emergency, to make and submit to Us any Regulation, and every such Regulation if assented to by Us shall have like force of law with a Regulation prepared by the Council, for the pace of six months from its promulgation.

THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERY

CAPTAIN DONNAN, the Master Attendant and Inspector of Pearl Banks, arrived in Colombo by the Government steamer "Active," a fortnight since, bringing with him the result of the Pearl Fishery—a sum of money far in excess of anything than was anticipated when the fishery commenced, and more than double the estimate framed by the Government originally. This result almost compensates for the absence of the fishery next year, and is due, in no small measure, to the perseverance, activity and resource of Captain Donnan and the indefatigable Government Agent of the Northern Province, Mr. Twynam.

The barque in which Captain Donnan usually inspects the Pearl Banks, and performs the other duties connected with the Fishery, left Silavaturai for Tuticorin with a number of native dealers and traders and will return to Silavaturai very shortly to bring back the police and other minor officials. Captain Donnan having preferred to come on by the "Active," [illegible] stated [illegible] Donnan to the Treasury yesterday (Monday), 16th April, and was brought down in a small cash-box, entirely in drafts, letters of credit, and Indian Government notes of large amount.

HOW THE MISSING OYSTERS WERE DISCOVERED.

The disappointment which prevailed in Ceylon at Donnan's mind when he ascertained the full extent of the disappearance of the oysters from the [illegible] could be better imagined than described. Nothing seemed more safe and certain than the Fishery [illegible] Captain Donnan in November-December [illegible] visit to the banks, the oysters were there [illegible] the only anxiety was as to whether it would [illegible] ble to raise so large a quantity within the [illegible] soon as it was discovered that the banks [illegible] denuded of oysters, the usual method of [illegible] abandoned, and, instead of a certain [illegible] banks being buoyed off, and boats kept strictly [illegible] that area, fishing until it was cleared off, permission was given, after the first few days, to the boats to take up what ground they liked and, in this way, and quite by accident, the large clusters of missing oysters afterwards discovered were hit upon by the divers. The boats would go out about midnight, guided by the light shown from Capt. Donnan's ship, and anchor at various spots in its vicinity until daylight, and, when a boat was seen actively engaged on operations, others would be attracted to its vicinity and would participate in the unexpected haul. Large clusters were found in various places, but of small extent, piled up in ridges, while a little distance off there would not be an oyster. So that one day the divers had merely to bring up as many as they could as quickly as they could while at another time they would spend half the day in searching for a few here and there.

THE THEORY OF THEIR DISAPPEARANCE.

Captain Donnan adheres most strongly to his theory of ocean currents being the cause of the disappearance of the oysters, and adduces, as proof of this fact, that all the "set" in the current has been south-easterly in direction and towards the coast of Ceylon and not outwards, as would be the case if the current had been in any way controlled or influenced by Adam's Bridge. Absolutely no mud whatever was found on the banks, or on the oysters, nor was there any sign of any mud ever having been on any of the banks or oysters; but the bi-valves were piled up in such ridges as indicated that they had been forcibly torn up by ocean currents, probably carrying with them a large amount of sand from their moorings and heaped up in ridges. Capt. Donnan is also of opinion that a number of oysters have been buried by sand sweeping them off their moorings and settling on them, and that, had the fishery been delayed very much longer, few, if any, living oysters would have been found at all. Such a current as that described, namely south-easterly in direction, off the [illegible] Silavaturai is by no means either [illegible] applicable. During Noreem [illegible] current [illegible] sweeps [illegible] in its [illegible] about four [illegible] and the [illegible]

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1888.

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	Year's Divd.
[illegible] Ld.	£10	2 p.ct. 125
Agra Savings Bank	100	5 p.ct. 125
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct. 186
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	5 p.ct. 150
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct. 327½
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct. 140
Comml. L. M. Bank, Madras	100	4 p.ct. 130
Delhi & London Bank	£25	1½ p.ct. 140
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct. 125

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 2 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, immediately, TWO ASSISTANTS, one for Lahore and the other for our Simla Establishment) must be European, thoroughly qualified medicals.—Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, with references, to S. PLOMER & Co., Chemists, Simla.

AUBURN! AUBURN! AUBURN!—An entirely new and most attractive pattern in crockery to hand, to-day—Dinner, Breakfast, and Tea Sets. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

MOONLIGHT TRIP round the harbour, to-night, 8-30 sharp, Apollo Bunder. Music and Refreshment on Board.

FOR SALE, at the Alfred Theatre, a second-hand CHURCH HARMONIUM, in excellent condition, and THREE WEDDING HARMONIUMS, just unpacked.

FOR SALE, whole or in parts, a Diagonal High Pressure ENGINE of 120 Nominal Horse-Power.—Apply to HASONALLY MOOLA HAKIMJEE, at the Crawford Market.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I have stayed with my wife at the above Hotel for more than a fortnight, and have found everything very comfortable indeed, and the Proprietors are most obliging. I have known one of the Proprietors, Mr. Pestonji, since 1861 and 1862 when he was Steward of the 5th Regiment, Bombay N. I., and have always found him most civil and obliging. I have been very well pleased with the Table kept, which is good, and the charges most reasonable.—J. A. H. (Major Retired) Bombay Army.

OUR CHOTA HAZRI MIX, Re. 1-2 per lb., is an admixture of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe and Souchong, with a certain percentage of Green Tea. Those who appreciate a brisk and refreshing cup of tea in the early morning will find exactly what they want in this favourite Mixture.—DANTRA & CO., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO LET, available from 1st May, proximo, the fine airy BUILDING, known as the New Icehouse, behind the Remington Building, No. 4, Apollo Street, and near the Great Western Hotel, suitable either for European residence, Clubhouse or Office.—Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.

TO BE LET, for six months, from June 1, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, in Middle Colaba. Upper storey. Stabling.—"X. D." care of this paper.

TO BE LET, THIRD FLOOR of House No. 23, Church Gate Street. Monthly rent, Rs. 40.—Apply First Floor.

TO BE LET, furnished BUNGALOW, "Fernwood," Matheran; also a large commodious Bungalow of Dr. Mackejee's, Girgaum Back Road.—Apply within.

BANDORA.—TO BE LET, from early in May, large, cool BUNGALOW near Point. Rent, Rs. 120, furnished.—Apply to A. HUSON, Mofussil Company.

TO LET, FURNISHED at end of May for 4 or 5 months only, a very airy bungalow at Breach Candy, now occupied by Mr. C. Marcks, also the first floor No. 15, Esplanade Road, opposite Esplanade Hotel, suitable for office or dwelling.—Apply MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TO LET, on the top of PALI HILL, BANDORA, a large newly built BUNGALOW with an extensive compound, open to westerly sea breeze, commanding a beautiful view. There is a large well of fresh water in the compound. Apply to Mr. HORMUSJEE, at the office of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetsam, Solicitors, Church Gate Street, Fort.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO SUB-LET, at Mahableshwar, from 5th May "ST. JAMES'S," very centrally situated, and one of the largest and best furnished houses on the hill. For particulars apply to FRANK ORR.

TO BE SOLD or LET, "STONE HOUSE," MATHERAN.—Apply at the ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S CHAMBERS, High Court.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class family has a separate

Oxford Street, tion. Tip Top Cui- ees.

ON HOTEL is EXCELLENT table derate. Apply to

good servants Co., General Mer- and Loan Brokers, elephone No. 25.

goucheur. Spe- ease, and diseases eans.

tives GRATIS day Thursday, and 43, Hornby Road.

R CUTTING Ladies and men Recently on the best Houses F. FINKELSTEIN,

not necessary. Paintings, Kartaline Porcelain Painting Lady. Terms at

m Lustre, Can- n Art Lustre, Vel- order. Also Photos d Kartaline from ister "ARTISTE."

ODS!! Perfect d Trousers, from 5, Meadow street.

FOR CASH MACHINES.

ENT for the UBN, Bombay Civil 1 annas.

Chuckla, No. 6. or Hire. Inspection

PATENT EU- s of Music and Case rch Gate Street

Patent Lever Time-keeper, Silver, 16 to 20.—KANNY

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

CHILDREN'S BASSINETTES and PERAMBULATORS with and without rubber tyers. Morocco lined, with reversable hoods. Excellent finish.—GEYER and Co., Ld., Hornby Row, Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARES, a choice and varied Collection from one of the best manufacturers. Presentation Cups, Ice Jugs, Butter Pots, Cruet Stands, Flower Baskets, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co.

AUCTION SALE of a select assortment of REAL OIL PAINTINGS, on THURSDAY, 1st May, commencing at 2 PAINTINGS, Forabjee Compass. Full particulars on application to Bomanjee and Co., Auctioneers, Medow Street, Fort.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New Market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month, in advance; postage extra.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, few second-hand Flyer Throstles, fitted with Ashworth's patent long collars of 2½ spindles each, 2½ guage. They can be seen working at the Dinshaw Petit Mills, Parel. Apply to D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.

A TRIAL is the best test—KANGRA VALLEY Teas of the best, personally selected plantations in 1 lb. strong air tight zinc boxes, in price from annas 7 to Rs. 2 per lb.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at Parakh

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, in the godown of the British I. S. N. Company—

A quantity of grain sweepings, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF DEALWOOD BOARDS AT THE G. I. P. LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Locomotive Department, Parel—

9 stacks of dealwood boards from packing cases.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th April, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, fine chromo-lithographs and pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hinks's patent table and hanging lamps, a handsome strong English-built victoria, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Professor M. MACMILLAN.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman—

1 handsome four-seated barouche in very good order, with pair of very handsome Bay Arab horses, and set of plated mounted harness.

1 handsome Bay Arab horse, 14-2, quiet in harness, 7 years old.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 handsome strong mail-phaeton in very good order.

1 strong Bay Arab horse, quiet in saddle and harness.

1 " chestnut pony.

1 handsome strong brown Waler horse, very quiet, goes well in single and double harness.

1 S. B. Mare, Happy Eliza, 15 hands, been regularly hunted during the season, and is believed to have been in harness.

1 strong bay stud bred pony, about 13-2½ sound, 5 years old.

1 strong, English-built, glass-fronted brougham with open sides.

1 lot of Bussorah hens.

1 handsome strong dark bay horse, quiet to ride and drive.

1 handsome strong bay Australian horse, regularly ridden with the Bombay Foxhounds this season.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, opposite the Reservoir, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood and plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order by "Windridge," and "Dechamp," best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate full-sized slate billiard table by J. BENNETT and Co., with balls, cues, marking board, &c., complete, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a handsome rosewood grand square pianoforte by Scheidmayer and Seehne, handsome China and Japanese vases rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., &c., &c., the property of General J. H. WHITE.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

On TUESDAY, the 1st May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Marine Villa," Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood and mahogany household furniture of the latest designs, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a grand boudoir pianoforte in solid mahogany by Kaps, nearly new in first rate condition, very rich and brilliant tone, especially built for Indian climate, magnificent marble clock, with side ornaments, very rich real Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rare table ornaments, very rich tapestry, curtain, handsome Hinks's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strongly built comfortable victoria, in very good order, one very handsome and fast bay galloway, 5 years old, and a set of plated mounted single harness by Dunnett, &c. &c. the property of DR. R. EISWALDT, Secretary to the Imperial German Consulate.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and inlaid household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and oilpaintige, very rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome Hinks's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong built four-seated open carriage, a pair of handsome fast trotting bay Arab horses, sets of single and double harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of N. SPENCER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from Mr. Robert Scott, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of James Donald, of Bombay, an insolvent, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 15th May, (unless previously disposed of by private contract) subject to particulars and conditions of sale which will then be produced—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, held from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, for a term of fifty years, from the 1st day of March, 1885, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,119 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows: On the north by Ahmedabad Street, on the south by the road through which the Carnac Bunder sluice pass, on the east by Frere Road, and on the west by the premises next described, on which said premises a large metal business has been for some years carried on and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Donald Hennessey and Coupe and recently in that of the said James Donald, and are known as "The Hip-it Iron Works," together with the large workshops, godowns and buildings erected on the said piece or parcel of land and [illegible] fixtures and effects, suitable to the first instance at one lot, subject to a reserved bid, and if not so sold will be put up in lots, the first lot comprising the land and buildings, and the remaining lots the machinery fixtures and effects.

Also will be sold by Public Auction at the same time and place by order of the mortgagees, and on account of the estate of the said James Donald—

All that piece of leasehold land, with the houses, out houses and buildings erected thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 245 5-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—On the north by Ahmedabad Street, on the south by a vacant land now or lately in the occupation of Moosajee Ebramjee and Gulam Hussein Allybhoy, on the east by the previously described property, and on the west by property now in the occupation of Jafferjee Abosh, which said premises are held from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for a term of ten years, created by an indenture of lease, dated the 23rd day of May, 1881.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers, or to Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, and Crawford and Buckland, Solicitors to the respective mortgagees.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th April, 1888.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c.; also Gimps and Cords to match.

18, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,

FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publicati

Office

Appl

B

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Boskina Bay, Captain W. Legg, will sail to-day for Messina and Torre del Annunziata, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N steamer Pachumba, Captain H P Jones, sailed yesterday for Karachi and the Coast ports with a general cargo and one cabin and sixty-five deck passengers.

THE s s Rufford Hall, 2,550 tons, Captain W J Moffat, from Shields, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning with a cargo of 4,874 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs Edwards, Bates and Co.

THE s s Arabia, Captain G. Shepherd, from Busreh and the Persian Gulf ports *viâ* Karachi, arrived in Bombay yesterday, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Hollock, Major Fitz-Herbert, Mr Giles, Fleet Surgeon Conolhi, a Mahomedan gentleman and wife, two European seamen, and 154 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Peshawur	2152	L. H. Moule	A	P. & O. Co.
" Hispania	2213	W. Main	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Cy. of Dublin	2150	R. MacNeil	D	C. Forbes & Co.
" Laleham	1300	J. Evans	E	K. Nixon & Co.
" Apollo	206	J. Douglas	F	F. Muir & Co.
" Kerbella	1571	D. Stewart	H J	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" Horn Head	1553	M. R. Thompson	K	J. M. Hayn.
" Aston Hall	2333	J. A. Hill	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Highfield	1638	W. Simpson	N	Purshotum & Co.
" Kashgar	1545	C. Gadd	P	P. & O. Co.
" Aspatria	1920	G. Veale	Q	C. Eduljee

VICTORIA DOCK.

" Lancaster	1117	J. T. Leggett	..	F. Muir & Co.
" Foyle	1584	H. Gasson	..	R. Bomanjee
" Glenmorven	1826	Wright	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Bryn Glas	1503	G. Bethell	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" P. Henderick	2011	Collin	..	Visram Ebram.
" Boskina Bay	1500	W. Legg	..	B. Craig & Co.
" Chandiboye	1443	G. H. Elridge	..	Captain.
" Bolleau	1231	R. Crosby	..	Pursotum & Co.
" Picton	1561	P. Brown	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Preston	1401	F. Brown	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Strathearn	1834	L. White	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Bretwalda	1901	J. F. Carpenter	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
27	Arabia (s)	Shepherd	Busreh, April 14.
	Rufford Hall (s)	Moffat	Shields, March 28.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
27	Draco (s)	Marshall	Hull.
	Umballa (s)	Liddiard	Calcutta.
	Inchulva (s)	Haugh	Hull.
	Assam (s)	Browne	Aden.
	Pachumba (s)	Jones	Coast & Karachi.
	Sutlej (s)	Worcester	London, &c.
	H.M.S. Kingfisher	Lindsay	Zanzibar.

The following vessels commenced to load yesterday:—
Steamer Rufford Hall, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Scotsman, for Ghent.
" Strathmore, for Dunkirk.
" Patna, for Calcutta, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 25.

Fordyce, Lieut, Bombay Marine Battalion, off leave from Neemuch.

APRIL 26.

Eliot, Major, Bengal, Commt Dept, on furlough, from Meerut.

APRIL 27.

Kemp, Vet-Surgeon, N W P, Remount Dept, on leave, from Saharanpore.

Vincent, Captain, Bombay, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, on leave, from Nasirabad.

FitzHerbert, Major, Bombay, King's Own Regt, on leave, to England, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 27.

Sym, Colonel, Bengal, 5th Goorkhas, on furlough, to England.

Beley, Captain, Bengal, D A Q M G, on leave, to England.

Palmer, Surgeon-Major, 9th Bengal Lancers, on furlough, to England.

Channer, Brigadier-General, Commanding at Sialkote, on leave, to England.

Lance, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Mackenzie, Major, 9th Madras Lancers, on sick leave, to England.

Turner, Major, Bengal, R E on furlough, to England.

Oldham, Lt-Colonel, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England.

Gillespie, Major-General, Bombay, on leave, to England.

Duke, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, Malwa Bheel Corps, on leave, to England.

Blowers, Major, General, Bombay, Staff Corps, on retirement, to England.

Kemp, Vet.-Surgeon, N W P, on leave, to England.

Manderson, Lt.-Col, Bengal, RE, on furlough, to England.

Vincent, Captain, Bombay, R D Fus, on one year's leave, to England.

FitzHerbert, Major, Bombay, on leave, to England.

Eliot, Major, Bengal, Commt Dept, on furlough, to England.

Dorward, Major, Madras, RE, on furlough, to England.

Hunter, Brigade-Surgeon, Bombay Medical Dept, on leave, to England.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 28.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For investigation of pauperism.

13-88—Jefferson, B and D—Bai Maneck vs Thucker Nanji Dewram—J C Cama—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

295-29,774 of 87—Jefferson, B and D—Curramchund Premchund vs The M M Mody & Co—Pestonji, and R—(S C C Suit).—Part heard.

205-87—Chalk, W and S—Mangaldas Tapidas vs Khoja Goolamhoosen Vazir—Wadia and G—Part heard.

463-85—Little, S. F. and N.—L. A. W[illegible] others vs. Meghbai—Ho[illegible] heard.

'51-4,890 of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 27.

CONSOLS were still at par in London yesterday, and French Rentes in Paris had not moved from 106¾. Reuter's quotation for Silver is unchanged at 42½; but through private channels the price is given as ¼d. higher at 42¾d. Four and half per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ lower at £72½; but the other denomination was unaltered at £67¼. Indian Sterling Loan had receded ¼ per cent. to 106½.

The Reserve of the Bank of England, according to the Returns wired by Reuter, had not moved during the past week, and still stood yesterday at 41 per cent. of the Liabilities. The bank and market rates of discount were unchanged.

The weekly shipments of specie to India consisted of £ 20,000 in Silver to this port, and £ 10,000 to Calcutta.

Quotations for Wheat come unaltered; and in the Mincing Lane Markets there had been no further movement.

A better feeling was apparent yesterday in the Liverpool Cottod Market which was firm throughout the day, the sales summing up the now unusually high total of 15,000 bales, or 3,000 bales above the morning's estimate, Surats being steady, and contributing 1,200 bales to the above figures. There was at length some movement in spot Mid.-Uplands, which was 1-16d. higher at 5¾d.; but in East Indian Cotton there was no change. American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions. Manchester had been firm, but without quotable change in prices.

This morning's opening telegram from Liverpool reports the market steady; probable sales, 10,000 bales; Imports, 2,000 bales.

In New York also there was some little movement, the spot price having advanced 1-16 cent., say to 9 13-16; but August Futures were unaltered at 9·99 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales, making the total for the week so far nearly double that of last year for the same time, and only 14,900 bales less than in 1886. The total figures to date now give the following comparison for the three years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Thursday's Receipts	5,000	2,200	7,000
Five days' do.	24,000	12,300	38,000
Since 1st Sept., 1887	5,173,000	5,140,300	5,036,000

Notwithstanding the rather more encouraging advices to hand by wire this morning we have had a very quiet day in Cotton. Dealers began by asking higher rates, but they met with no buyers, and we cannot call the market more than steady at yesterday's quotations. As an exception Bengals have continued in request by exporters, while sellers are difficult to find. Rs. 186, Rs. 182, and Rs. 176 have been quoted for the three current grades, respectively, and there have been European buyers of a quantity of "Fully Good" in the market to-day at Rs. 181 for April-May delivery. The small business in ready stuff reported to-day has consisted mainly of a few hundred bales each of Kanaja, at Rs 208, Khangaum, at the same price, and Wudwan, at Rs. 199-200 per candy.

WHEAT.—The demand has rather quieted down to-day, and we hear of only a moderate business passing in Ekdani, the tone of the market being steady at our last quotations.

SEEDS also are without material change in value. Both Linseed and Rapeseed are in some enquiry, and transactions are on about the same moderate scale as for some days past. The market is steady. Poppyseed is quiet, and quoted at Rs. 6-8-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,378	bales.
Wheat	74,454	cwts.
Linseed	18,992	"
Rapeseed	7,988	"
Poppy Seed	1,641	"
Groundnuts	2,669	"

FREIGHTS continue to drop; but the easy terms offering have brought forward takers of tonnage, and a considerable business has been transacted to-day at lower rates.

EXCHANGE.—Although rates have ruled the same as we quoted yesterday evening, there has been a steady feeling in the market which became firmer in the afterpart of the day. No demand worth mentioning has been experienced for Bank Paper, but a fair amount of Credits was again placed in the earlier part of the day at our quotation:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 5-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 ¼d.	"
Credits do. do.	1s. 4 7-16d.	"
France do. do.	1·73¾.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has moved up a little to-day in presence of a fair enquiry, and the rate for Fours for cash and the coming settlement has been steady at 100½, the quotation for the 31st May account being par to 1-16 premium. 106 to 106¼ is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—Bombay Ice have moved up Rs. 3. Kemp and Co. are Rs. 4 higher.

Scrip to-day, and we have to report an advance of Rs. 20 in Hindostan; of Rs. 10 in Framjee Petit; and of Rs. 5 each in Lukmidas Khimji, Presidency, and Ripon. Apollo Press shares are Rs. 5 higher. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, have advanced Rs. 35. Bombay Ice have moved up Rs. 3. Kemp and Co. are Rs. 4 higher.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited, Sole [illegible] Messrs.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

TAIT—April 25, at Castle Eden, Durham, the wife of T. S. Tait, Principal, Baroda College, of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

DINBAI—April 27, at her residence, Cheera Bazaar, Dinbai, widow of Khursedjee Byramji Mehta, and daughter of Dorabji Muncherji Nanjivora. Funeral at 5 a.m., to-day.

ROWLAND—April 27, at Khandalla, Mr. F. Rowland, of Fir Tree Lodge, Byculla. Funeral will take place at Sewri, this evening.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHEW—April 16, at Roseville, Raneegunge, the wife of George Frederic Chew, of a son.

FORBES—April 19, at "Zephyr Lodge," Mussoorie, the wife of T T Forbes, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

MURRAY—April 23, at Lahore, the wife of E H Murray, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DE GRUYTHER—PEACOCK—April 9, at Trinity Church, Jaunpur, by the Rev. A. Baumann, Leslie De Gruyther, Barrister-at-Law, to Emma, daughter of the late William Arthur Peacock, of St Heliers, Jersey, HEICS.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1888.

THERE is something eminently unsatisfactory in the attitude of the English Government in relation to the Hyderabad Mining concession. That attitude can only be described as an endeavour to evade responsibility in regard to a question in which their responsibility is deeply and irrevocably involved. The question appears to have been under the notice of the House of Commons on Wednesday and on Thursday, when Mr. Labouchere, Mr. J. M. Maclean and Lord Randolph Churchill pressed for an enquiry into the whole question. Anything more specific, anything more searching in its claims for information, could not well be conceived than the set of questions in which Mr. Labouchere brought into notice all that was doubtful, all that needed elucidation in this still mysterious case. The answer of the Government is only in part before us. But if the summary that has been telegraphed of Sir John Gorst's statement does anything like justice to it, then it is certain that Sir John Gorst has done much less than justice to the questions submitted to him. The Under-Secretary's reference to the Parliamentary Paper of last August is misleading and unsatisfactory if it represents that paper as even a reasonably approximate history of the case. We know very well that this paper is incomplete in some very important particulars, and that it throws no light whatever upon subjects of such vital significance as the conditions under which the Deccan Company was formed in London and the rights of the Concessionaires were acquired. It is silent, too, upon the equally important question of the purchase of shares in the Company by the Nizam's Government last June. To say that for the subsequent transactions of the Concessionaires, the Company, and the Nizam's Government, the Secretary of State could accept no responsibility, is virtually to disavow the official acts of eminent British officials, and to plead ignorance of transactions which it was the business of the Indian Government to have completely within its cognisance.

We explained so fully this day week the nature of the supervision which the British Government at home and in India had exercised over the project, from its inception to its completion, that there is no need to insist further upon that point. It is sufficient here to repeat that the Secretary of State, according even to the Parliamentary papers to which Sir John Gorst refers the curious, by no means considered that British responsibility in regard to the scheme was at an end when the Company had been constituted. For, on the 7th of October 1886, Lord Cross, in giving his sanction to the agreement signed in Hyderabad in the previous January, suggested to the Viceroy that it might be expedient in view of the somewhat extensive powers conceded by the Hyderabad State to the Concessionaires that the Resident at the Nizam's Court should exercise some supervision over their operations. The result of this was an arrangement that all correspondence between the Company and the Nizam's Government should pass through the Resident, who, to quote the words of a Government of India despatch, "would thereby be placed in a position to exercise the requisite supervision over the operations of the Concessionaires." Anything more calculated to keep alive the responsibility of the Government of India in regard to the Company, anything more prohibitory of the attempt of the India Office to wash its hands of the matter, could not well be conceived. As to the purchase of the shares by the Nizam's Government there is a plain conflict of evidence. The Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk has informed his Government that the proposal was passed after consideration by Lord Cross and his Council, and that the assent of the Government of India was afterwards notified. Thus the India Office and the Sirdar are at issue upon an important question of fact, and it may be better to leave events to reconcile the two versions. At all events, whatever the India Office may have thought of the transaction, and whatever may have been its wishes in regard to it, if it had any, the Resident, who obviously knew whether or not it had the support of his Government, thought it his duty to compliment the Sirdar on the quiet manner in which he had executed a difficult transaction. Mr. Cordery's letter to that effect is in the Yellow Book, and it is extremely difficult to reconcile it with the India Office denial of responsibility. Sir John Gorst's plea indeed can only be accepted in conjunction with a disavowal of the Resident. If the Government of India and the Secretary of State have made up their minds to repudiate Mr. Cordery their position will be intelligible, though it will be unprecedented, and may be highly inconvenient. But as yet they have shown no signs of any intention to take that course, and until they have done so we must regard the solidarity between the Resident and his Government as an essential and unalterable factor in the problem. The astonishment which Mr. Maclean, Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Labouchere showed at the assertion of the Government to escape responsibility for the acts of British officials at Hyderabad will be fully shared by the people of India and at home.

The astonishing, however, is Sir John Gorst's plea that the Government of India, with the internal administration of Hyderabad. This, as a matter of course, should not order an inquiry into the developments of a system of administration, growth, and character which the Government of India has had constant control over, and which has been here with the many indiscretions which have been offered up in the supposed interests of the aggrieved officers of the Department. If a more serious view were taken of it, it might be necessary to ask if such a resentful abandonment of duty as this is represented to be were quite consistent with the interests of the public service.

SOCIALISM and Scotland is an alliterative phrase of the most simple order. But alliteration is the only connection there is between the two. Mr. William Morris, the author of "The Earthly Paradise," is, perhaps, the best of the group of men who have identified themselves with English socialism. In England he can always command an audience. In Scotland he utterly fails. Here is his record in three representative places. In Edinburgh, subject: "The Society of the Future," the audience numbered eighty; at Leith, subject: "Monopolies," audience four gentlemen and one lady; at West Calder in Midlothian, where Mr. Gladstone gets an audience of many hundreds, a meeting was arranged, the lecturer was at his post, but not a single listener came! This record speaks well for the robustness of the Scot.

IT is stated that Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Basil Lang have been retained by the Sirdar Diler Jung in connection with the Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining affair. Mr. Shantaram Narayen has been at Hyderabad for the last ten days, also in the interests of the Sirdar. Mr. James Jardine has, we understand, been retained by the Hyderabad Government. Mr. Edgelow, of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, has proceeded to Hyderabad to advise that Government in regard to the legal aspects of the case.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, who was to have left Bombay by the English mail steamer yesterday, has postponed his departure for a week.

THE Archbishop of Goa is expected to leave Bombay for Rome by the Rubattino steamer sailing on the 10th May.

MR. COLVIN, Sir Steuart Bayley's Private Secretary, left Calcutta on Sunday night on three months' privilege leave to England.

THE assistants of the Foreign Office who accompanied Sir J. West Ridgeway on the Afghan Boundary Commission are to receive a bonus for the excellent service rendered by them while on duty with the Commission.

EXAGGERATED fears appear to be entertained in Jhelum as to the amount of damage which will be done to the town to make way for the defence works for the Railway Bridge.

THE Quetta authorities are on a fair road to make that promising place one of the best cantonments in India. They have now, it is said, turned their attention to the cultivation of trees; and the Ranikhet and Simla nurseries recently been indented upon for a large of English fruit trees.

MR. A. C. TUPP, Accountant-General, has been granted six months' leave of a [illegible] Mr. S. Jacob from Allahabad officiates. Mr. Barrow, Deputy Accountant-General is due from leave about the middle of May. Mr. Jacob.

A RECENT Rangoon telegram [illegible] the last rails on the Toungboo-Mandalay [illegible] had been laid, was slightly premature, are not yet linked up for Engine [illegible] hopes to have this effected by the [illegible]

KAMAL KHAN, the well-known [illegible] Peshawar Frontier, is reported to be [illegible]

MR. R. G. MACDONALD officiates for C[illegible] Filgate till Major Beghie's return to [illegible] close of the hot weather.

THE Amir has ordered his Commander-in-C[illegible] to carry out an expedition against those chiefs [illegible] Bajaur who decline to recognize his authority. The Amir himself left Jelallabad for Kabul *viâ* Laghman country on the 14th instant.

THE Allahabad paper, writing in regard to Thibetan affairs, says:—Just before the expedition to Sikkim crossed the frontier, it was reported that the Raja would finally commit himself to his Thibetan friends by returning in hot haste to the Chumbi Valley. Convinced of the power of the Lhassa lamas, he believed the expedition against Lingtu would be answered by the invasion of Sikkim by a host of Thibetans; and hence he was most anxious to prevent any military operations. Mr. Paul, the Political Officer, was successful in re-assuring him to a certain extent, but it was not until after the capture of Lingtu that his fears really began to subside. He has since remained quietly at Intchi, whither it has not been found necessary to send any force, as no counter-demonstration has been made over the northern passes by the Thibetans. From what we now hear there has been a marked revival of confidence among the patriotic party in Sikkim, since Colonel Graham established the fortified post at Gnatong. It is seen that the Government of India have not merely contented themselves with destroying the Lingtu fort, but have taken such precautions as ensure that any renew al of aggression by Tibet can be promptly check ed. There may be a reason for this, but if we are rightly informed the reason is not a good one. Aden, under the existing system of administration, is dealt with as though it were exclusively a fortress. Imperial considerations and military considerations, which no one would wish to see ignored in the slightest degree, are permitted to exclude every consideration of local and commercial interest, and so long as the civilian element is entirely excluded from the *personnel* of the administration, so long will this be the case. It is understood that the Aden authorities, alleging military and imperial considerations which there is no real need to take into account in this connection, are endeavouring to delay the constitution of the Port Trust, as a measure which might hinder their liberty of action, and correspondence on the subject has lately passed between the Resident and the Government of Bombay. But the Bill passed last year was passed with the full knowledge that Aden is a fortress as well as a port, and it is difficult to conceive of any reason which the local authorities may urge which would justify further delay in carrying out measures long since pronounced to be necessary, and for which the local mercantile community have shown a unanimous and an urgent desire.

THE departure on eighteen months' furlough of Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite, who has been acting Principal of Elphinstone College since Mr. Wordsworth's departure for Europe last November, was yesterday made the occasion of a renewed protest against the recent promotions in the Education Department. So far as the protest itself is concerned there is nothing in it that was not fully stated at the time. What is new in this latest endeavour to set forth the grievance of some of officers of the Department is a not very discreet sentence or two in which M

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DECCAN MINING CONCESSION.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

In the House of Commons last night Sir John Gorst, the Under-Secretary for India, in replying to a motion brought forward by Mr. Labouchere, said that a Parliamentary inquiry into the conduct of the Ministers of the Nizam of Hyderabad relative to the Deccan Mining concession was not desirable.

Her Majesty's Government, the Under-Secretary said, cannot interfere with the interal administration of Hyderabad, but if his Highness the Nizam asks for an inquiry, the fullest assistance will be given him.

Lord Randolph Churchill thereupon urged the necessity of an inquiry into the proceedings in London in connection with the Mining concession.

Mr. Smith, the Leader of the House, replies to his Lordship to-day.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 27.

A London correspondent telegraphs to the *Pioneer* under date the 27th instant as follows :—Replying to Mr. Labouchere in the House of Commons Sir John Gorst said that the Hyderabad Mining Company was formed under the concession given by the Nizam's Government and approved by the Government of India, and that no objection was raised to the wishes of the Nizam to invest in the shares of the Company, but that the Secretary of State had no knowledge of the other circumstances alleged by the honourable member. Colonel Marshall, who was spoken of by Mr. Labouchere as the British Secretary, was not subject to the orders of the Indian Government, nor was he acting as their agent when conducting the correspondence of the Nizam. The Secretary of State saw no objection to an inquiry being made into the action of her Majesty's Government if a motion to that effect was made in the ordinary way ; but he did not think that a Parliamentary inquiry was desirable into the conduct of a native Sovereign or his Ministers, for whose action in matters of internal administration the Government of India were not responsible, and which that Government was under a treaty of obligation not to interfere with. If any request for an inquiry should reach the Government of India from the Nizam himself the fullest assistance in the power of the Home Government would be given.

Mr. Labouchere appealed to the First Lord of the Treasury to facilitate the inquiry requested. The Committee were not to inquire into the Nizam's conduct, which was clearly above suspicion, but into such occurrences as took place in England.

Lord Randolph Churchill added what influence he had to the appeal of the Member for Northampton, whose knowledge, he said, in all commercial matters was unique in the House because a strong representation had been made to him by the leading members of the Government of Hyderabad that he should protect the citizens of Hyderabad from frauds of a most remarkable character. The committee, he thought, ought to be appointed to enquire into the matter without delay, because the loss threatened was of great magnitude to the State.

Mr. Labouchere added he was ready with a *prima facie* statement.

Mr. Smith : If a *prima facie* statement was laid before the House the Government would render all the assistance in their power. He would be glad if the Member for Northampton would repeat his question on the morrow.

Sir George Campbell then asked Sir John Gorst whether he was aware that by law financial transactions were prohibited between native princes and British subjects except on the sanction of the Government of India, and whether, therefore, the present transaction was not positively sanctioned as between the Government of India and the Nizam.

Sir John Gorst said the present transaction complained of was not initiated with the sanction of the Government of India.

A letter in the *Times* this morning whitewashes Abdul Huq and demands the evidence for the charges against him. It declares that this is an intrigue to ruin him in consequence of his having pressed for a bolder policy than the Minister's. The Company's shares have fallen notwithstanding a cable from Mr. Furnival at Hyderabad declaring that the Nizam's Government are supporting the Company. Another correspondent says that the Hyderabad Mining scandal continues to cause great stir at the India Office.

Truth in its last issue reveals many details regarding the negotiation.

The *Pioneer* writes :—"We understand that the case of the Hyderabad Government in connection with the Mining scandal is now in the hands of the Attorney-General in London for opinion and advice. Our Secunderabad correspondent adds," the same paper writes, "that at the Minister's dinner a few evenings ago he was informed by a city nobleman of considerable position that Mr. Cordery had been suspended by the British Government simultaneously with Abdul Huq."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ADOMTION OF THE WINE DUTIES.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The House of Commons has adopted the proposed duty on bottled wines by a large majority.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer refuted Mr. Gladstone's contention that the duty was of a protectionist character and gave umbrage to France.

THE REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

[illegible]ise of Lords yesterday evening, on [illegible]bury promising to bring in a Bill to [illegible]life Peerages, Lord Dunraven withdrew [illegible]or the reform of the constitution of the Lords.

THE DACOITS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 27.

News from Tavoy to-day states that the dacoits originally came two months ago over the Siamese border, and that they have been since joined by villagers. There is much alarm in Tavoy among natives and Europeans. It was expected that Tavoy would be attacked last night. Dacoits, variously estimated at from 100 to 300 with about 60 guns, were last night at a village nine miles north-east of Tavoy. Major Adamson with troops marched there direct from Moungmagan, but the dacoits had moved their quarters. Mr. Aldworth was uninjured, but the Burmese Tseekay with him was killed.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 27.

Sir Charles Aitchison is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

Captain G. F. W. Finley is appointed to do special duty in Burma for one year.

Major J. Hill is granted furlough for one year and five months.

Mr. Ney Elias, Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, is granted special leave for six months.

Major D. Robertson, Assistant to the Resident of Mysore, is granted leave for three months.

Mr. F. E. K. Wedderburn, Madras Civil Service, officiates for Robertson.

Mr. F. Henvey officiates as Governor-General's Agent in Central India during the absence of Sir Leppel Griffin.

Lieut-Colonel A. W. Roberts is posted as Political Agent at Ulwar, and Captain H. M. Temple, as Political Agent at Kalat.

Colonel A. F. Laughton to be Commissary-General for Transport, *vice* Colonel R. C. R. Clifford, returned to regimental duty.

Major T. F. Hobday to officiate as Commissary-General, Eastern Circle, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Smith, proceeded on furlough.

Brigade-Surgeon H. Potter, to be Deputy Surgeon-General, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General Hilson, appointed officiating Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

The following officers are granted furlough :—Col. F. W. Boileau, 109 days ; Lieut-Colonel B. G. Gowan, 182 days ; Major A. F. Fletcher, 183 days ; Captain H. F. S. Ramsden, one year and 95 days ; Captain H. W. Webb, 134 days ; Surgeon-Major W. D. Stewart, one year and 243 days ; and Captain H. F. Faithful, 240 days.

Col. D. H. Trail, R. E., is granted special leave for six months.

Major S. L. Jacob, R. E., officiates as Superintending Engineer during the absence of Mr. Higham on furlough.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

PORTSMOUTH, APRIL 26.

H. M.'s troopship Malabar arrived here from Bombay to-day.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, APRIL 27.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, with outward English mails of 23rd instant, left here for Bombay, at 10 p.m., yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kaugra left here for Bombay and Kurrachee this afternoon.

TRIESTE, APRIL 26.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Titania, from Bombay (April 7th), arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, APRIL 26.

The Anchor Line s. s. Belgravia left here to-day homeward bound.

APRIL 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

The Italian mail steamer Singapore, which left Bombay on the 20th instant at 5 p.m., arrived here yesterday.

COLOMBO, APRIL 26.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Poseidon, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this evening.

APRIL 27.

The French mail steamer Sindh, from Suez, arrived. China mail signalled.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 1-16d.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols for account (New).	·100
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. do.	72½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106½
Bar Silver	42½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £21,200,000 ; Dec., £300,000 ; public deposits, £7,200,000 ; Dec., £700,000 ; other deposits, £24,800,000 ; Dec., £300,000 ; other securities, £18,900,000 ; Dec., £700,000 ; notes and gold, £13,100,000 ; Dec., £500,000. The Bank's Reserve is 41 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 27.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, APRIL 26.

10 p.m.	80·9
FRIDAY, APRIL 27.	
8 a.m.	74·9
10 a.m.	84·5
2 p.m.	85·1
4 p.m.	83·8

Two new barristers have arrived in Rangoon, and have been enrolled in the Recorder's Court. They make up about eighteen new arrivals in the legal line in the past few years. But many of these have left the Province for new pastures, as legal business has been falling off here for some years. In the district there is said to be a want of Burmese speaking advocates, and it is said that the Judicial Commissioner purposes taking [illegible]

A LADY'S BUDGET

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 5.

LONDON has emptied itself for the Easter Holidays, and every one, that is, everyone who owns the proud distinction of being somebody in the world's eye, and every one worth looking at from Society's point of view, is going, or gone. Our members of Parliament have shut up shop for nine or ten days, and retired for such rest as is their lot—a rest that means budget and local government *ad infinitum*, enough to break down a strong constitution, instead of setting up a worn one. Enough is as good as a feast, says the proverb ; so, what a feast of budget, we have been having here in London. We have had cold budget for breakfast, a *rechauffé* of budget with local government Bill for lunch, a little light refreshment of coercion with budget at afternoon tea, and a dinner of many courses more or less flavoured with budget, wheel tax, hawker's license, pleasure horse and wine tax, &c., &c. ; budget in the drawing room, the conservatory, the smoking room ; yes, and budget in the kitchen and the stables too, for this terrible budget touches every one more or less; it is budget on the brain night and day, until life becomes a burden heavier than the old man of the sea. I hear that Lord Cottesloe has heard every budget introduced for the last fifty-one years with one exception, and he was in the house to hear the last. Imagine having spent what amounts to a whole long year, or at least the evenings of one whole year, listening to budget details and not going mad. A sound-brained old statesman must Lord Cottesloe most certainly be.

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I confess the present budget is already quite too much for me, though I have no doubt it is as wholesome a training for the mind of woman as mathematics and such dry delights are supposed to be, and I can bear a course of such things in moderation, with occasional varieties interspersed. But since this dreary budget appeared there is nothing else talked about, and nothing in the papers to be read but budget and comments thereon.

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And, apparently, no one likes it ; at least no one writes to say so, and there are about a hundred and one letters of abuse written against each of its clauses. The carriers profess to hate it, and the cabmen, also, will not tolerate it, and parcel-post contractors declare it will be their ruin, and most of those whose income tax will be reduced a penny are not grateful, because they say it is the unearned, and not the earned values that should be mulcted. And Mr. Goschen has not succeeded in pleasing even women, for they feel aggrieved at that extra sixpence to be paid on each bottle of the "Veuve Clicquot." Ungallant Mr. Goschen to tax the ladies' little luxury ! Horrid Mr. Goschen to single out their pet weakness. From women's point of view, at any rate, this unkind budget will be a failure.

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The only people of consideration who did not take part in last week's hegira from London were those of the fraternity of art, whose season is about to open. Sunday was their gala day, and studios were thrown open in all quarters that we might have the pleasure of anticipating the summer picture views, by seeing the works, where certainly they always look best—at home, where they were painted. But these private views, as they are called, though there is very little privacy about them, are tremendous affairs to go through ; for to make one's way through a crush of æsthetes is just as impracticable as if the mob were composed of the homelier masses. So the private view resolves itself into an effort to get sufficiently near to catch a glimpse of the pictures, or at least their frames, to say a complimentary word to the painter, and pass on, making room for one's successor. Those whose real wish is to see the pictures, and not to see other people and be seen, should go early, as we did to Mr. Jacomb Hood's and Mr. Llewellyn's, who happened to be first and second on our list. Mr. Jacomb Hood is still a supporter of the Grosvenor Gallery, for which he has painted his "Spring," a bright picture of figures dancing across a lawn, perhaps rather too green a lawn for truth, but that depends on taste, or, indeed, it may be on what a farmer, as well as an æsthete, would call culture. A pretty pink blossoming tree gave colour to the middle distance, and in spite of the exaggerated verdure of the lawn, the whole was very pleasant. There was perhaps one little fault to be found with the composition : it was neither quite ideal, nor decidedly naturalistic.

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Mr. Llewellyn has a clever portrait of a soft-faced, graceful, brown-eyed girl in her everyday walking dress, brown plush coat and well-worn little suede gloves that shew the difficulties of being *bien gaet* in murky London.

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Another pretty thing was a glowing sunlit hill with a cottage in shadow, in front of which sit an old man and woman, another Darby and Joan, who, having come down the hill of life, are waiting together for the long night tide. This is called "Evening." A farmyard with the figure of a young girl in shadow with a gleam of sunlight beyond was also clever ; and an unfinished lamp-light effect, a girl sitting at an *escritoire*, had the usual charm of Mr. Llewellyn's work—simplicity of tone and colouring.

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When Sir Frederick Leighton's Hector and Andromache was only a sketch, I described it last summer ; and the story of Perseus, by E. Burne Jones, has also been finished since then, and now they only wait the world's verdict as to what they are worth. The world is very hard to please if it does not like them.

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Last evening we went to the Vaudeville Theatre, to see "Joseph's Sweetheart." It is a comedy drama founded on Fielding's novel, Joseph Andrews, and is in five acts. I had forgotten it was by Robert Buchanan, or, I think, I should have declined to go, as I consider him a very long-winded, though, perhaps, a clever playwright. However, being there, I made the best of the situation, and though the play was too long, and unnecessarily dragged out, I found it more interesting than I expected. It is, of course, last century as to costume and language ; at least as the historical novelist creates a knightly lingo by grafting I prythee, I trow, and by my troth on the Queen's English of to-day, so Mr. Buchanan, with Mr. Fielding's invaluable aid, has revived the tongue of the early eighteenth century. There are some clever witticisms which I attributed to Fielding, some heavy jokes which I decided were Buchanan's, and some attempts at smartness which were an honest but unsuccessful attempt on the actor's part to enliven a heavy play. To me the pleasantest thing were the striking effects of fine stage groupings. The *dramatis personæ* are remarkable. First, Joseph Andrews, the virtuous footman, who has a hazy idea of having been stolen from some rich dwelling in his infancy. As the theft really did take place when he was an infant of eighteen months the idea is necessarily hazy. I know a lady who has a distinct remembrance of the Crimean war, at least she says so, though she was not born for several years after it. These ideas certainly are not worth calculating much on. Mr. Frank Gilmore makes a pretty footman, and a prettier gentleman with delicate lace ruffles when he is restored to his rights. Sir George Wilson is the father of the stolen child and virtuous footman, and has never ceased to bewail his loss. His grief has not in any way reduced his condition nor paled his cheek, so when his son is restored his appearance (Mr. William Rignold's) is more in keeping with the situation. Llewellyn ap Griffith, Chaplain to Lord Fellamar, an amusing and convenient Welshman, helps to work out the plot, and is well rendered by Mr. Frederick Thorne. Gipsy Jim's get-up is realistic, Squire Booby is not particularly boobyish in our acceptation of the word. Lord Fellamar is an inane specimen of any century, but I think looks more of a conceited puppy [illegible] flowered pink brocade than he would do in [illegible] cloth. Lady Booby is a fine lady of very indi[illegible] behaviour ; she falls in love with he[illegible] Joseph, who, declining her affection[illegible] to do him mischief, which she [illegible] successfully, until it is time [illegible] happily.

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The weather is still too cold to make any change in spring dresses. With snow one day and thaw the next, which is even colder, we cannot be trying experiments in costume. I saw a dress lately that I admired. It owed its beauty certainly to the handsome braided pattern finishing off the end of the skirt, which was one of those cut of crosswise stuff. But the pattern was simply lines of narrow braid about nine inches high in front and sloping down to three inches where the full folds of the back came. The dress was dark myrtle green cloth, and had some braiding on the simple tailor-made bodice, to match the skirt. Another pretty dress was navy-blue and had a border of about four inches of handsome braided design in narrow blue woollen braid. It finished off also at the side, so for any one who cared to imitate it on her own dress there would not be too much work.

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A new form of advertisement, that will probably become popular as the fine weather comes, was inaugurated at the boat-race. The owner of a patent pill recipe, (I shall not tell his name, nor help him to sell a single pill through my agency) hired a steamboat, and gave a free ticket on it to every one who bought a box—price two shillings and ninepence—of his confections. People love quacking themselves, and they also love boat-races—they saw their way to a bargain in both lines, and so the boat was filled ; and wonder of wonders, they escaped drowning, for what would have made the pill-man's name so notorious as a shipwreck. Statistics do not yet furnish the numbers of those who have been killed or cured by the taking of his medicines.

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I saw another novelty in the advertising line on the *Standard* lately addressed to the principals of boys, colleges. It was something like the following: —"Wanted to exchange a boy for a girl by the principal of a lady's school." This lady certainly expects to get the best of the bargain. She will take a little girl in exchange for her boy, who is probably too much for her already, who would eat treble and give forty times more trouble. I remember in one of Darwin's letters to a friend he said : "I have now seven children—five boys and two girls, but as boys are considered three times more trouble than girls, I may say, I have now seventeen children altogether." I hope the principal of the boys' school will remember this if he intends to effect that exchange.

THE BAI MOTLIBAI HOSPITAL AT MAZAGON.

EARLY in the week we announced that Bai Motlibai Wadia had offered to build an Obstetric Hospital at Mazagon. The munificient offer is now made public by Government through the medium of the following Resolution :—

Resolution.—Bai Motlibai (through her son, Mr. Nowrojee Manekjee Wadia) having placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Governor the site known as the Parsonage, at Mazagon, adjoining the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, the buildings thereon, and a further sum of Rs. 1½ lakhs in cash, for the construction of a charitable hospital, his Excellency the Governor-in-Council has much pleasure in accepting this munificent gift, and is pleased to direct that the proposed hospital shall be designated the Bai Motlibai Hospital.

2. The Architectural Executive Engineer should prepare plans and estimates for the requisite buildings. The total cost should be restricted to the amount of the donation.

3. The munificence of Bai Motlibai should be suitably acknowledged by letter.

MILITARY NEWS.

GENERAL G. B. WOLSELEY, Commanding the First Brigade, Upper Burma Force, intends going home on two months' leave by the steamer leaving Bombay on the 15th June.

GENERAL ROWLANDS, commanding the Mysore Division, is putting the troops in garrison here through a series of military operations by night. The object in view is the acquirement of marching with facility in the dark towards a distant given point.

APPLICATION OF THE SUCCESSION ACT TO THE MOFUSSIL PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When a movement has been set on foot in the words of your correspondent, Mr. N. N. Katrak, by Mr. S. S. Bengalee, C.I.E, and Mr. F. R. Vikajee, Barrister-at-Law, to have certain alterations made in the wording of the Parsee Succession Act, I think it high time to bring the following facts to the notice of the above gentlemen, in particular, and of the Parsee community, in general. Legislative enactments are made by our rulers for the convenience and benefit of their subjects races in India. When rules and regulations are framed by our Legislators for the guidance and conduct of the people, it is not intended to render them burdensome, obnoxious, or mischievous. It happens, sometimes, that these good intentions are apt to be misinterpreted by those who are invested with powers to put them in force. The way in which these enactments are applied, and the spirit in which they are enforced, sometimes occasion trouble and disaffection. The Parsees of the presidency-towns and of the districts are trained to look on the good side of our legislation and to obey in a true spirit of loyalty. I, as one bred and born in the Mofussil, and accustomed to observe life there in its various phases, have found what I state realised in a great measure. But I am grieved to say that to the Parsee inhabitants of Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, and the adjoining district, the application of one Act, that of the Administrator General's Act II. of 1874, is calculated to be injurious and obstructive. This Act was passed years ago, but it was deemed unfit and imprudent to apply it to the Parsee inhabitants of these districts, and hence it was for years past a dead letter. The announcement that this Act is to be applied to the Parsees of these districts has produced general consternation. In times like these, when every one in the districts is uneasy about something or another, nothing can be more disheartening to the Parsees in these parts, and nothing can be calculated to entail on them greater expense and cause, greater annoyance and inconvenience, than the application of the Administrator-General's Act in all its bearings, and the active attitude taken by the District Court for its enforcement. In a letter on the subject, which a late Acting District Judge of Surat wrote to Khan Bahadoor Davur Rustomjee Kharshedjee Modi, the president of the Parsee Punchayet of Surat, he freely acknowledges the inconvenience occasioned, and the expenses caused by giving him an official preferential right of acting in the matter, as far as the scope of such an Act allows him the means and opportunities of legally taking possession of the deceased's property. Hindoos, Mahomedans, Budhists, and persons exempted under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, section 332, are, as far as my information goes, free from the operation of the Act. If these are exempted, why should the Parsees, who claim very close affinity with them in respect to the applicability of such an Act, be singled out among the native population of India to fulfil its aims and satisfy its demands. An examination of the Administrator-General's Act will show that it w[illegible] the intention of its framers to apply it to foreig[illegible] and Europeans especially, whose property needs [illegible] taken care of on their death, when withou[illegible] or relations to look after it. But the[illegible] necessity to make such a provision [illegible] In cases of sudden death or o[illegible] always their relatives and frie[illegible] conformity with their usages [illegible] any danger of the pro[illegible] being misappropriate[illegible] ment of the [illegible] sections [illegible] conta[illegible] T[illegible]

HER MAJESTY'S SIXTY-FIRST.—II.

AFTER the victory of Maida, described in the former article, the men of the gallant 61st proceeded to Messina and Calabria, whence, in the following year, removed to Gibraltar, remaining there until the outbreak of the Peninsular War. Corunna had just been won, and now the efforts of English arms were directed towards freeing Spain from French oppression. On the 9th June, 1809, the Regiment joined the army of Sir Arthur Wellesley at Oropesa, where it was attached to General Cameron's brigade, forming a part of the first division, which was commanded by General Sherbrooke. The Regiment shared in the movements and privations preceding the battle of Talavera, and when the army was formed in position, as a matter of course, of the men who had done such service in past engagements, still greater things were expected, and we find the 61st in the front—indeed, forming the very backbone of the line, whilst its light infantry companies were in advance of the main body, among the underwood and trees. Though they had achieved distinction in bye-gone days, they were destined to outstrip themselves in days to come.

TALAVERA.

On the 29th July, late in the evening, the Frenchmen suddenly made a vigorous attack on the height on the left of Wellesley's position, when the Gloster men were brought out of their position and marched right in the thick of the fight, where, after inflicting defeat upon the enemy, they were taken back to their former place of honour, leaving behind them, however, three men killed and Major Coghlan and three soldiers wounded. Similar tactics of the enemy repeated the following morning were similarly repulsed. Next day, about noon, the French Artillery was brought into play, and under cover of the guns a column attacked the British line. The 61st suffered severely, and the Frenchmen, as they cleared the interposing ravine and ascended towards the Englishmen, felt fully assured of victory. But they had reckoned without their host. They came with a rush, and retreated as speedily ; for the Englishmen had been reserving their ammunition, and no sooner had the foremost line approached to close quarters then a simultaneous fire of all arms, followed by a stolid, vigorous charge, forced them back, after a brief resistance, and the 61st, following up the advantage, beat them over the ravine they had crossed only a few moments before. Having become broken by their rapid advance over the rugged ground, which abounded with obstacles, the Regiment halted and coolly reformed ranks amid the heavy fire of the retreating Frenchmen, who had been beaten on every side and who retired during the night. Three officers, a drummer and forty-two rank and file of the 61st were killed ; ten officers, ten sergeants and eighty-three rank and file wounded ; while sixteen rank and file were missing. The bravery of Corporal Rose in this engagement was rewarded by promotion to the rank of sergeant, and subsequent meritorious services secured for him a commission.

AN ESCAPE FROM PRISON.

Unfortunately, the Englishmen were so few in number that they were unable to follow up their advantage, and when the French Army next advanced with augmented forces, retrograde movements were found necessary. The Spaniards had been left in possession of Talavera and in charge of the sick and wounded. Being driven from their position, the Spanish soldiers let the sick and wounded of the 61st fall into the hands of the enemy. The English Army was falling back towards the river Guadiana, suffering much from shortness of provisions and rough usage, and no sooner had they taken up a fresh position than fever broke out among the men, whose ranks were painfully thinned within a very few days. The drooping spirits of the Gloster men, however, were refreshed by the return of Major Coghlan and Adjutant, Lieutenant Drew, who, after recovering from their wounds, had been kept as prisoners of war by the French. Confinement of this kind was not at all relished by the gallant officers who thirsted to be back with their countrymen again, and when at Madrid, at the risk of their lives, they succeeded in scaling their prison walls, slipping past the sentries and, after a trying journey on foot, in rejoining the British lines. Shortly afterwards the Regiment received reinforcements from the second battalion—a draft of three hundred of their best trained men, with whose assistance the 61st once more resumed its fighting strength.

BUSACO AND TORRES VEDRAS.

In conjunction with other regiments of the allied forces, the 61st marched to the northern frontiers of Portugal, to meet the French invading army with which Marshal Massena boasted he would drive the English into the sea, and plant the eagles of France on the towers of Lisbon. It is certain he would have done this had his soldiers been equal, man to man, with their opponents. He had almost overwhelming numbers, and for a time the English and Spanish were compelled to fall back. At Busaco, however, they suffered a repulse ; the Britishers had scaled the height, and drove back the Frenchmen, who made desperate attempts to pass them. By a flank movement, however, the Frenchman ultimately broke through the barrier ; but the allied forces retired on Torres Vedras, and here again blocked the way. The Frenchman halted and, confounded by his enemy's tactics, continued to halt for a whole fortnight before making up his mind what to do, when suddenly he deemed it best to retreat, which he did to a strong position at Santareni, from whence after a time he withdrew, and the 61st forced him back to the Portuguese frontier, and subsequently were with the force which repulsed the French at Fuentes d'Onore.

BRAVERY OF A PRIVATE.

The Regiment, after blockading Almeida, marched with the troops under General Wellesley, who had now become Lord Wellington, toward Badajoz ; but was ordered to Alemtejo, where it remained in position on the Caya. The French armies separat[illegible] Regiment proceeded in the direction of the [illegible]tember, 1811, the light company [illegible] itself "by

and 61st, giving three cheers, greeted them with a volley, and following up this with a bayonet charge "the torrent of battle was arrested, and after a desperate effort the French were overpowered and the hill was recaptured." Lieutenant-Colonel Barlow, Major Downing, eight other officers and about a hundred men had fallen ; but the survivors pressed upon their opponents with the bayonet, until ordered to halt on low ground beyond the hill. Under cover of skirmishers and some smart sharp-shooters the Frenchmen re-formed, and were almost immediately exposed to the fire of a battery of artillery which had been brought into position. Threatened by an infantry charge on one side and by a body of cavalry on the other, the 61st, it is said, was "as steady as on an ordinary parade." The surviving officers and men were formed into four divisions two deep, and the two Regiments made a second charge, then halted. They had scarcely breathing time, when General Hulse intimated his intention of attacking the heights which confronted them. The answer was three cheers and an immediate advance, which, in the face of sharp-shooters and artillery, was continued till the summit was reached and the French dislodged.

COLOURS BORNE BY PRIVATES.

The ensigns and colour-sergeants, who had charge of the colours, fell, one after the other, during this memorable charge, and the colours momentarily disappeared from view ; but they were seized by two privates, William Crawford and Nicholas Coulson, by whose hands they were planted on the summit of the hill. Both men were instantly offered the rank of Sergeant. Crawford accepted it ; but Coulson, refusing, said he was already over-rewarded by the cheers and thanks of his comrades and the approbation of his officers. Poor Crawford fell, killed in an engagement, shortly afterwards. Nightfall saw the British in possession of yet another height and the French beating a precipitate retreat across the country. Napier, in his history of the Peninsular War, describing Salamanca, writes :—"The struggle was no slight one. The men of General Hulse's Brigade, which was on the left, went down by hundreds, and the 61st and 11th Regiments won their way desperately, and through such a fire as British soldiers only can sustain."

A HANDFUL OF MEN.

When roll call came, a terrible state of things was revealed ; twenty-seven officers had marched on to the field commanding 420 men ; three officers only remained effective and 78 men. Six reliefs of officers and sergeants had been shot under the colours. This handful of brave fellows was almost immediately engaged in the siege of Burgos. The officers and men who had been wounded rejoined as speedily as possible, and the strength of the regiment was restored to 200 men. After some brilliant service the 61st with other regiments was compelled to raise the siege and retire, for the enemy concentrated his forces round this point, and now came a fatiguing march to the Portuguese frontier. When Vittoria was fought, the 61st was escorting the transport of ammunition, and though they were near enough to hear the firing they were unable to reach the scene of action until the day had been won, and they were then placed in charge of the captured artillery and stores. A march of 600 miles was next accomplished, and this, together with the passing of six great rivers, gaining one decisive victory and investing two fortresses by the way, was completed in seven weeks.

THE PYRENEES : A RACE UP HILL.

A few days later came the battle of the Pyrenees. A body of French troops moved along the valley of Lanz towards the mountain at its extremity, and the 61st, with two other British corps, were ordered to move at a running pace to occupy the mountain. The 61st, it is recorded, rushed up on one side as the Frenchmen ascended the other, but the British gained the summit first and opened their fire with terrible effect. "The French were encompassed in the valley, two brigades smote them from the left, the Portuguese smote them from the right, and the sixth division forced them back with terrible carnage." The enemy retreated behind the village of Sanroren. The 61st and two other regiments advanced to a post near the village, and the fire of small arms was kept up until dark. The Regiment had 74 killed or wounded at this battle. Two or three small engagements ensued, and then Nivelle was fought.

NIVELLE.

The 61st descended from the mountains by moonlight on the night of the 9th November (1813), and lay concealed near the enemy's piquets until next morning. The firing of three guns was the signal for attack, and served also to apprise the Frenchmen that they were at a disadvantage. Flight was their only resource. The 61st passed the Nivelle river and marched towards the bridge of Amotz. Lieutenant Harris commanded the skirmishers, and the Regiment coming up, drove out a body of French troops from a semi-circular breast-work. Several of the officers, being free of encumbrance, outstripped the men, who had their knapsacks to carry, and jumped into the works unsupported. Captain W. H. Furnace, one of these, an officer who had repeatedly distinguished himself, was killed, and with him Lieutenant Kellet. Pressing on to assault a redoubt Colonel Coghlan had his head grazed by a shot, several officers and men fell ; but Lieutenant Harris with his skirmishers leapt the ditch and the Frenchmen fled in dismay. Two other redoubts were captured with equal pluck, and Sir Rowland Hill, the General, then in command of the division, was loud in his praises of the 61st.

NIVE, BAYONNE AND ORTHES.

The passage of the Nive was next forced and the enemy driven back towards Bayonne. The sixth division crossed the river on floating bridges. The advance guard, which included the light company of the 61st, and was under Captain Greene, one of its own officers, surprised the French piquet, but Greene was wounded and his place was taken by Captain Charleton, also of the the 61st. He, too, was wounded, and a few soldiers were killed. Stationed at Ville Franque for three months, the Regiment assisted in the blockade [illegible] the Bayonne. When the men were out at field-[illegible]cise on one occasion the pontoon bridge across [illegible] was carried from its moorings, wh[illegible] [illegible]ant Rose, who had di[illegible] [illegible], and Private Thom[illegible] succeeded [illegible]

a third redoubt. The road between the two was exposed to the enemy's fire, but Captain Charleton who had had his wound dressed, crying, "I will show the way," was followed by Sergeant Fraser and other volunteers, and gained the redoubt, not, however, without some of the brave fellows being shot down on the way. The efforts of the enemy were frustrated and the French, driven from their works, were forced to take refuge in the suburbs of Toulouse. Lieutenant Robertson, of the 91st Highlanders, writing of this sanguinary battle said : "Every one in the sixth division must have observed the spirited and well-ordered conduct of the 61st who led the way, and the fall of their gallant Colonel Coghlan in taking the first redoubt. Coghlan found a grave not far from the spot where he and his undaunted little battalion proved so quickly victorious, that scarcely a Frenchman, but the dead or wounded, was to be seen on the ridge by the time we reached it . . . . I say, my dear Sir, that the conduct of the right brigade and of that regiment (61st), in particular, were circumstances not to be overlooked in any narration."

COMMISSIONS FROM THE RANKS.

With Toulouse (which was fought on Easter Sunday, 1814) closed the services of the 61st in the Peninsula. In June it embarked for England, where the services of both officers and men were fully acknowledged. Twenty-one of the non-commissioned officers were awarded commissions and the names of these are entered in the regimental records in the following order :—William Douglas, William Hack, James Navin, John Abraham, John Robinson, William Fortune, Geo. Armstrong, John Thompson, Simon Musgrove, William Hall, John McKay, William Bruce, Patrick Melvin, Andrew Connell, Thomas Williams, William Scott, Francis Begg, Christmas Knight, John Bell, George Tyrrel, and Samuel Rose.

CURSETJEE SUKLAJEE STREET.

THE following is a copy of a petition which has been addressed to H. E. the Governor with reference to Cursetjee Suklajee Street.

BOMBAY, 23rd April, 1888.

The humble petition of the inhabitants of Cammateepura in the town of Bombay.

Respectfully sheweth,—That your petitioners have learnt with extreme regret that your Excellency in Council is about to give orders that Cursetjee Suklajee Street be re-opened for the habitation of prostitutes, from which they have very wisely been driven out by the Commissioner of Police. That your petitioners are also given to understand that this order is the result of clamours raised by certain inhabitants of Chowpathy, and especially Khetwadi, in consequence of these women having taken their abodes in different parts of Bombay, especially Khetwadi. If so, your petitioners beg to submit that the circumstances which led to the removal of these women from Cursetjee Suklajee Street have not been fully considered. In a memorial submitted to your Excellency in Council in January last, it is stated that the Commissioner of Police had not received any complaints against the localisation of these women in Cursetjee Suklajee Street, but your petitioners consider that there is some mistake in this statement. The inhabitants of Cammateepura have been urging the police from a very long time to remove these women from this street, but their requests were not complied with until strong representations were made on their behalf by certain influential citizens of Bombay, which ultimately induced the Commissioner of Police to take the desired step. Your petitioners are much pained to find that it is stated that if the women were sent back to Cursetjee Suklajee Street, it would be no "fresh annoyance to anybody." Your petitioners submit that this is a most gratuitous statement, and it appears to them that it has been made without any regard to the interests of the people inhabiting Cammateepura and without a correct knowledge of the locality.

This Cursetjee Suklajee Street forms a part of Cammateepura, of which, we, your humble petitioners are the residents. Cammateepura is, as your Excellency is aware, a most thickly populated locality. Most of these [illegible] belong to the working class who have attend from 8 [illegible] a.m. The only time [illegible] night, and when your petitioners [illegible] ing the time these women are [illegible] not get a single night passed [illegible] being caused by scuffles, which [illegible] in this street every night. Your petitioners imagine in what state of mind [illegible] been living in this locality for so long a time, and if these women [illegible] in this street, your humble petitioners [illegible] suffer the same nuisance from which they have so kindly relieved them. Your petitioners have already received numerous complaints from these women for having done so, and they humbly pray that your Excellency will not again make them to suffer the same, but they hope that your Excellency will cause the prosecution of these women, who still occupy houses in the bye-lanes of Cursetjee Suklajee Street, to be commenced at once. It is a notorious fact that the inhabitants of Cammateepura are a dumb people, having very few educated and influential men to take up their cause and represent their grievances. Under the circumstances, in order to avoid the annoyance these prostitutes to be again located in Cursetjee Suklajee Street. For this act of kindness your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

NURSOO SYBOO, VENKOO

BENGAL.

The annual competition for the silver tankard presented by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews to the Calcutta Golf Club was concluded at Calcutta on Saturday, the first round having been played on Friday. A strong southerly wind on both days made good scoring difficult, and such was accounted for the retirement of several of the thirty-two competitors. Mr. A. Forrest secured the tankard with the net score of 87, Mr. A. F. Simson being second.

The "Calcutta Gazette."—The following appointments, leaves, &c., appear in the last *Calcutta Gazette*:—Mr. J. R. Hand, Mahabad, is granted leave for six months. Mr. M. J. Y. Augier, Manbhoom, is transferred to Monghyr. Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Backergunge, to be additional District Judge, 24-Pergunahs, *vice* Mr. F. F. Rampini. Mr. W. H. Page, Moorshedabad, to act as District and Sessions Judge of Sarun; and Mr. R. H. Anderson, Meerut, to officiate for him. Mr. F. E. Kemp, Patna City Police, is granted leave for two months; and Mr. W. A. Gayer, Patna, is appointed to the charge of the Patna City Police. Mr. K. B. W. Thomas, Moorshedabad, is granted leave for one month. Dr. J. G. Garrow Grant, Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta, is granted furlough for six months; and Surgeon-Major W. H. Gregg, from Hughli, acts for him.

The Turnbull Memorial.—On Monday last at the Calcutta Town Hall, in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, European and native, the portrait of Mr. Robert Turnbull, the late popular Secretary of the Corporation, was unveiled by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor. The following gentlemen composed the Executive Committee of the Memorial Fund:—The Hon'ble Sir Henry Harrison, the Hon'ble Mr. G. C. Paul, Sir Alex. Wilson, Rajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, Maharajah Narendra Krishna, Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee, Mr. D. J. Zemin, Mr. J. E. D. Ezra, Nawab Abdool Luteef Bahadoor, and Rajah Peary Mohun Mookerjee and Mr. H. M. Rustomjee, Honorary Secretaries. The portrait cost Rs. 2,500, exclusive of the frame, and the subscriptions altogether amounted to Rs. 3,200. The balance of the subscription, after paying the costs of picture and frame, together with incidental expenses, will be devoted to some other object in connection with the memorial, to be decided on hereafter by the Committee.—*Indian Daily News.*

A Notorious Vagabond.—Mrs. Jane Graham, an elderly lady who is blind, charged Henry Wood, well known to the Police, with causing mischief by setting fire to a screen, and soaking a rag in kerosine oil, and throwing it on her curtain. Inspector Marklew stated that the complainant was a lodger in the house of Mrs. Wood, the mother of accused, and resided at No. 29, Mirzapore Lane. Accused was a notorious vagabond; he was given to drinking, and had once been convicted of criminal breach of trust. The night before the occurrence he had been turned out of the house by his brother for his bad conduct. Accused also had some words with the complainant, and threatened to assault her, and break her furniture. The next day complainant who was blind smelt some burning cloth, and called out to defendant's mother to see what it was. Mrs. Wood saw that a screen of the window in complainant's room was in flames, and put it out. Subsequently, accused was seen by his mother, and sister, a girl of about 9 or 10 years of age, to throw a lighted rag, soaked in kerosine oil, over the purdah door on to the curtain of complainant's bed, but they went and took it off before any damage was done. Accused pleaded not guilty, saying that it was a trumped-up charge. The only evidence against him was that of his mother, who gave him a very bad character. His Worship convicted him, observing that he was a disreputable young man, and sentenced him to a month's rigorous imprisonment.—*Ibid.*

Gross Insubordination of a Seaman.—At the Calcutta Police Court on Tuesday before Mr. Marsden, Baijohar, a seamen of the B. S. Barracouta, was charged by Captain Ives, commander of that vessel, with using most abusive and threatening language towards him on the 14th February at sea, and also on the 21st instant while the vessel was coming up the river. The evidence showed that on the first occasion the accused was grossly insubordinate, but complainant did not log him till after three weeks. On the second occasion his conduct was the same, and the grossly insulting and foul language was used in the presence of the crew. His Worship thought that logging the accused after three weeks of the commission of the offence was a wholly irregular proceeding, and such log was absolutely worthless. The captain said that he was guided by the law on the point, and this allowed him to enter in the log book the offences before the vessel arrived in port. His Worship thought that this was a wholly irregular and faulty procedure. Suppose that an offence of a grave character had been committed on board the day after the [illegible] charge, [illegible] evidence was taken? [illegible] dismissed the [illegible] take cognizance [illegible] and grossly [illegible] appeared for [illegible] offence. The [illegible] charge, [illegible] by calling [illegible] accused him [illegible] influence was [illegible] purposely well [illegible] full knowledge [illegible] presence of [illegible] and [illegible] allowed to [illegible] a month's labour.—

MADRAS.

Municipal Mortuary Register.—From the 14th to the 20th instant, 2 Europeans, 7 East Indians, 8 Native Christians, 222 Hindus, and 38 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 277 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 279. The deaths are thus classified, *viz.*, 1 from small-pox, 61 from fever, 26 from dysentery, 23 from diarrhœa, 10 from cholera and 155 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 36·1 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 36·4 per 1,000 per annum.

Colonel W. S. Hunt's Cash Box.—Some time in February last, Colonel W. S. Hunt, Superintendent of Army Clothing, reported to the police that his office box, containing notes, sovereigns and money of the aggregate value of two thousand and odd rupees, was stolen from his residence at the Adyar. The police at once instituted a search, but, despite all their endeavours, they were unsuccessful till a few days ago, when Sergeant Prager found the missing box under the Adyar bridge. On examination, the Notes and sovereigns amounting to Rs. 1,700 were found, but the ready money Rs. 300 and odd were abstracted. No clue has, as yet, been traced of the thief or thieves implicated, but the police are on the alert.—*Times.*

A Headman's Insignia Robbed.—Whilst some of the Natives of the Cantonment were returning from the Petta, carrying with them the insignia of the Cantonment Desayee Chetty (or the head of the Telugu speaking community) some person or persons yet not known waylaid them near the Chowk and carried away the insignia, made of brass, the offenders apparently being under the impression that such should not have been carried through the street occupied by the opposite sect. Mr Desayee Chetty Thimmiah Naidu has laid a complaint before Mr A Coopoosawmy Mudliar, Superintendent of Police Town, who has promised to do his best to find out the [illegible] and bring them to book.—*Bangalore Record*

THE CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

The Calcutta Turf Club (says the *Pioneer*) has inaugurated a new era by the appointment of a gentleman of social position as Secretary. This is very wise course, and will tend to preserve the high standing of the Turf Legislature. At one time it was rumoured that the appointment of Secretary would be conferred differently, and the status of the office be reduced to that of a clerk; but the present staff of Stewards, and especially the Hon'ble Mr. Charles Moore, who is entrusted with the executive functions of the Calcutta Turf Club, were fully alive to the existing needs, and a happy selection was made in Mr. Beresford. Under the new *regime* the Calcutta Turf Club will no longer be accused of dilatoriness in answering references and publishing the results of questions submitted to that body for decision.

The new rules of racing it may be presumed have been passed into law, for we observe in the prospectus for the Calcutta races next season that "ponies" from 13-3 to 14 hands are eligible to run. It is only under the proposed new rules that the height of ponies has been raised to 14 hands. It is unfortunate that the Calcutta Turf Club has not made known to the general public that the new rules have been adopted, and are to be in force from the 1st May. These rules contain many innovations, and there are few people who affect racing that know aught about them. How many, for instance, know that under the new rules a horse that wins Rs. 100 clear in a race ceases to be a maiden, and that under the same rules there is to be no such thing as a *maiden of the day?* A horse or pony will be either a plater or a maiden according as he has won or not won Rs. 100. Unless the Calcutta Turf Club notify in the papers in which their announcements are usually published that the new rules are to be in force on the 1st May, and that official copies of the rules are to be obtained from any particular source, racing on this side of India for some time to come will be involved in confusion. Hitherto it has been the custom of the Calcutta Turf Club to publish a brief record of its meetings and of the rules and names of members proposed and put up for adoption and election. Results of references of disputes and objections were never made public officially. It is to be hoped under the new *regimen* this will be altered.

The work of the Calcutta Turf Club has, up to the present, been carried on by the Hon'ble Mr. Charles Moore in a very creditable manner, and the general racing public of India owe him a deep debt of gratitude for his devotion to their interests and for the high sense of honor and thorough knowledge of racing law he has always brought to bear on matters referred to the tribunal. It is to be hoped his able advice and help will always be available for Mr. Beresford in the conduct of his duties.

TEA CULTURE IN ASSAM.

Miss E. M. Clarke contributes to the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* an article on the Indian Tea Trade:—

In this, as in all other forms of husbandry, large profits are dependent on high culture, and an annual expenditure of Rs. 100 an acre will amply repay. Constant, that is to say monthly, hoeing is the most beneficial treatment for the plant, the demands on the vitality of which require to be met with a constant stimulus. Its productiveness depends on the frequency with which it "flushes," or sends out new leaf-shoots, and "the more hoeing, the quicker the flushes," is an axiom of tea culture. From February or March to the middle or end of November, the season in Assam of the activity of the plant the flushes succeed each other at irregular intervals, varying between seven and twenty days. A small crop and scant profits are represented by a total of 18 flushes; ample production and large gains, by 25. A tea-garden in full flush is a very pretty sight, as its thickly planted bushes then appear as if crowned with gold.

As the young shoot must be plucked while still callow and tender, an army of leaf-pickers is required to carry on the operation simultaneously. The leaves are daintily nipped off by the thumb and index finger, half the last one always being left so as to draw the sap upwards towards the new growth. In the first plucking of the season, only the bud and half the leaf next it are taken, the maximum of three and-a-half leaves in addition to the bud being progressively reached as the season advances.

The quality of the tea is determined by the position of the leaf it is made from. Thus, the closed bud and half-open leaf next it, forming the head of the flush, alone give true Pekoe; the two succeeding leaves Souchong; and those still lower down Bohea and Congou, the latter, however, being a quality rarely manufactured in Assam. The production of "Pekoe tips," which owe their silvery or orange grey bloom to the down on the callow bud, is also generally neglected, the separate treatment they require being too costly to be repaid even by the high price they command.

Each bush yields a yearly average of 2 ozs. to 3ozs of finished tea, representing four times that weight of green leaf. This figure is, of course, largely exceeded by individual plants, and one has been known to give 13½ ozs. The gross production throughout India of 256 lbs. to the acre is surpassed by that of Assam, reckoned at 280. lbs. The latter is the minimum of profitable production, taking expenses of cultivation at 33. 40 to the acre, Rs. 100 being required for really high culture. A profit of £20 ought, according to estimates, to accrue on a crop of 400 lbs. to the acre; but is found in practice to shrink to £10 or £15. Well-cultivated gardens produce 500lbs to 800 lbs. per acre. While the figure of 920 lbs. has been reached in Upper Assam, and 1,000 lbs. per acre is hoped for among sibilities of the future.

Plants grown for seed, blossom in the spring, the flower resembling that of the white dog-rose, and the seed is ripened in October or November. That of the indigenous plant sells for Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 the maund, or chest of 80 lbs.; that of the hybrid for 50 Rs. to 80 Rs. The vitality of the seed is injured by travelling, and a large proportion fails if transported to any distance.

All the operations hitherto recorded are purely agricultural, but no sooner has the Assam teaplanter gathered his fermented to the saccharine stage, as it is drunk without the extraneous sweetening demanded by the European palate.

"Sunning," in which the fermented leaf is exposed to the drying influence of sunshine, is counted as a fourth process, and is preliminary to the fifth and last, that of "firing." The fuel used is generally, though not necessarily, charcoal, and the tea is crisped by being exposed to its heat on wickers, drawers or shelves. It only remains to sift it, in order to separate the coarser and finer qualities, after which it is packed in 80-lb. chests, and leaves the plantation in the same state in which it reaches the market.

"CARMEN SYLVA, THE POET QUEEN."

The *Woman's World* contains a paper describing the life of Elizabeth, Queen of Roumania. She is forty-five, daughter of Prince Herman of Wied, and was first educated by Mdlle. Lavater, the niece of the celebrated physiognomist:—

In 1850 Prince Herman with his family went to reside at Bonn for a time, and here his young daughter used to sit on the knee of the aged poet, E. M. Arndt, and listen to his patriotic speeches, which found echo in her ardent nature. When very young, she delighted in mixing in the games and playing with the children of a humbler class, and her great desire was to attend the village school, more especially the class for singing. One fine morning she set off with the farmer's children to school, the singing began, and the new pupil sang [illegible] and opened her pretty mouth [illegible] the farmer's daughter [illegible] her mouth, thinking it [illegible] to make so much [illegible] of the tr[illegible] "Car[illegible]

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

Not until the beginning of the year (though certain preliminary operations were started on the 10th, December) did work begin on what, four years hence, will be the completed—and superb—docks of Salford and Manchester. It is startling to think of this inland town, so distant from the sea coast, yet possessing four and a half miles of dock quays with large ocean steamers loading and unloading at them. One may, now four years before the time, imagine these ships sailing up the last quarter of a mile or so past the Pomona Gardens on one side of the bank; and the long line of cotton mills, paper mills, soap mills, "Boulinikon" mills and chemical factories on the other. On their way up, right into the roar and bustle of Manchester, these ships of the near future will pass, on the left hand (in nautical phrase, the "port" side), the main portion of the new docks. This main portion is called the Salford Dock—and the Salford Dock will have an area of between sixty-two and sixty-three acres. A series of locks will connect this superb basin of Salford with the docks in Manchester proper. And now, let me ask a question. Why speak of "Salford and Manchester"? I might as well say Lambeth and London. Except in the vestryman's imagination, there is no essential distinction between Salford and Manchester. The docks, and the merchant navies, must render the distinction between Manchester and Salford still more impalpable. Make them one, while you are about it. And instead of calling your chief magistrate a Mayor, call him a Doge, right off. The "Doge of Manchester," that would sound pretty well.

Those Yankee "navvies," that go by steam, on a plain but nourishing diet of coal and cold water, are tearing away, like the "devils" that they are, at those sixty-two acres of clay and gravel. The "Jubilee navvy" runs the Yankee ditto very hard. To-day I have paid much more attention to him here than I did at Eastham. It is only justice to him to say—and in the interests of historical veracity it ought to be recorded—that the Jubilee Peer at the Salford Docks has done more useful work in a day than most Peers of the Realm in their lives. Watch him. He is about to renew his attack on the sand bank close beside him. He drops his monster head as a bull does when he is about to toss somebody. He pauses for a moment, as if to make sure of his grip. Then up swings his iron neck, and he bites off ten feet at one sweep. What follows I have described in my first letter. It will be understood that the Jubilee navvy's bite is only about half the extent of the Yankee's. But probably if you gave him rope enough he would do more. These "steam navvies," Yankee and English (the Jubilee "hand" is English), assisted by mankind, have eaten up the north side of the Docks to a depth of ten feet—in some places more. But to get the requisite depth of twenty-six feet of water, the digging will have to be continued twenty feet more at least. By the way, the reader must bear in mind that the expression "twenty-six feet of water" does not necessarily mean that a depth of only twenty-six feet has to be dug. In parts along the route of thirty-five miles, from Manchester to Eastham, or the Mersey (the two termini), there will be cuttings forty feet deep and more—some of them through the solid rock. Even at this early stage of the works the visitor to Salford may gain a clear notion of what the triangular dock of sixty acres of water with its jetties and wharves, and long rows of offices and warehouses will be like in the early part of 1892. One one side of the space lies the Manchester racecourse, where Buffalo Bill's young men may be seen galloping widely about at their daily exercise. They were supposed to be slaying a gang of wild Indian train-wreckers when I arrived on the spot, to view the slaughter gratis. Along the other side of the sixty-two acre triangle flows the great River Irwell, a crawling, noisesome sewer, ugly as sin and black as the Styx. The docks and the canal line to Barton, three and a half miles distant, are among the least advanced portions of the entire route. The engineers, in fact, have made little more than a beginning, though a good beginning for so short a period as three months. About midsummer the work will be in full swing. Meantime, besides the excavation of the ground there proceeds much work in building smiths' and carpenters' shops, store rooms of various sorts, and even a school and a chapel. With so many churches and chapels in the streets of Salford and Manchester close at hand there would appear to be no great necessity for a chapel in the docks. But as the chief contractor, Mr. Walker, will have it so, and chooses to pay for his missionaries, nobody has a right to complain. The school, for the navvies' children, and, if need be, for the navvies themselves, is a wholly unexceptionable and beneficent institution. It would be curious and interesting to listen to the spiritual exhortations of some of these "missioners"—those of them who themselves were navvies, until after much practice in speaking they felt and obeyed the Divine call to a higher life. The Methodist system of "locals" and "rounders" has unearthed many a mute Wilderforce who might have passed through life at the spade. That superb navvy, with the strong bull-head, and a quarter of a pound of Cheshire cheese in his mouth, may be a mute Bossuet. He can't tell until he tries; nor can you. Were he Anglican, he never would have the chance of trying; but he is either a Methodist or a freethinker (it is always one or the other), and if the former, he is certain, supposing he does possess the faculty divine, to achieve oratorical greatness, or have it thrust upon him. There is a fine spirit of democratic equality about a system which enables a Bossuet turned vocal to "give it hot" on Sundays and meeting nights to the "gangers" and other aristocrats of the profession, who may have sworn at him among the trucks.

This section between Manchester and Salford—a distance, as already said, of three and a half miles—will be the finest of the nine. All the way from Manchester Docks to Barton the bottom width of the canal will be one hundred and seventy feet. The general, or minimum bottom width of the canal is one hundred and twenty feet. But even that is a great breadth, exceeding that of the Suez Canal by forty-eight feet. The bottom width of the Barton-Manchester Section will be ninety-eight feet wider than that of the Suez Canal. In other words, it will be wide enough for three of the largest vessels side by side. In the Suez Canal two ships cannot pass each other except at the sidings. A better notion of this gigantic undertaking may perhaps be obtained from statements like the foregoing than from the estimate that "fifty millions of cubic yards" have to be dug out between Manchester and Eastham in four years. Nobody can form any notion of fifty millions. But any one can imagine even such a wonderful picture as the following: "Taking the extreme minimum flow of water, we can pass every day twenty-five steamers of two thousand to three thousand tons each, fifty steamers of from five hundred to two thousand tons, and one hundred barges of from fifty to a hundred tons." At the busy and prosperous town of Warrington, roughly speaking half way on the canal route, there will be docks of nearly twenty three acres in extent. At Runcorn, still further on the way to Eastham, there will be an other set of locks and docks. The River Weaver at Runcorn will act as a feeder to the new canal.

The Manchester men say that new factories, therefore new villages—ultimately to grow into towns—will spring up along the canal banks. Why? Because goods can be dropped into the barges and vessels right from the factories, or hoisted from them direct from the latter. By the terms of the Manchester Canal Act landowners are at perfect liberty to erect, or permit to be erected, factories and workshops on the canal banks, and even to construct wharves and docks [illegible] venience of these factories [illegible] and docks [illegible]

Nevertheless, Mr. Bright has the strongest belief [illegible] future of our race and kinsmen.

[illegible] not," he concluded, "hope for the high- [illegible] federation to be established among [illegible] Governments it may be but united [illegible] by, by freedom of industry; and [illegible] ests and by a perpetual peace [illegible] world to that better time [illegible] believe in although [illegible] eyes to behold [illegible] of

THE SECRET SOCIETIES OF VENICE.

An amusing and instructive little pamphlet recently published at Venice gives a full account of a secret association in that city, of which all foreign visitors will do well to be on their guard. We give some of the secret in the author's own words:—

The progress of civilization, and, still more, the unification of Italy under a constitutional government, has rendered necessary the more or less complete suppression of brigandage accompanied by personal violence; but the love of gain without labour, the charms of the *dolce far niente*, the conviction that all travellers must be rich—or they would not travel—and the ineradicable impression that foreigners are fair game for plunder, remain as firmly rooted as ever, and quite undisturbed by the march of a much-vaunted *civita*. Seeing, then that the old means of personal violence were no longer available, that the concourse of foreigners was ever on the increase, and that these continued to spend large sums of money in purchasing the artistic products for which the country is famous—the immoral desire for an unjust gain found its natural sphere of action in the ordinary channels of commercial enterprise. The plot is carried out by means of an agreement between the conspiring dealers or shopkeepers on the one hand, and those persons with whom the foreign traveller is especially brought into contact—for advice, assistance, or service—on the other hand. These, of course, consist principally of the proprietors, managers, porters, and other servants in the hotels; the recognized guides or interpreters; the touts, messengers, porters, or *valets-de-place*; and the gondoliers and boatmen. The expenses thus incurred could not be sustained out of the ordinary and legitimate profits even of large transactions, and in consequence a still further step became necessary, this time on the part of the conspiring dealers only. This step consisted in the exacting of enormous and therefore dishonest prices, a proceeding only rendered possible by the absence of competition; the substitution of inferior goods and materials; and, in fact, the establishment of a system of swindling and dishonesty which is probably without a parallel in the annals of commercial enterprise. This organization in its complete development is known as the Camorra.

"It is impossible to fix any exact date for the commencement of a system which, as we have shown, has been of gradual growth, one phase succeeding another as required or suggested by the exigencies of the conspiracy, but it was distinctly recognized about twenty years ago, and attention was called to the fact of its existence when on the dissolution of a certain firm owing to the death of the principal partner, it was found that the outstanding accounts included an amount of some 20,000 f. which had been loaned to various guides, and which, of course, was never repaid. The latter period, which has seen the establishment of wholesale swindling, the selling of copper for gold, the spedition (*sic*) of objects inferior in size and value to those bought and paid for, may be said to date from about ten years ago, when a few unprincipled speculators—some of whom are even said to have previously made the acquaintance of prison cells for dishonesty and forgery—plunged into the trade in Venetian specialities; and by means of the bribes, commissions, loans and presents which they lavished a number of ignorant and unscrupulous men of the lower classes became rich in a very short space of time, passing upward from one position to another, till it is a notorious fact that a porter in one of the principal hotels in league with the Camorra was last year able to lend 80,000f to the proprietors of the hotel, and has himself since become part proprietor of the same."

"OUR KINSMEN ACROSS THE SEAS."

Mr. Bright, in proposing the toast of "Our Kinsmen," at Birmingham at the public greeting to Mr. Chamberlain, said it was a sensible wish on the part of the Canadians that the barriers between them and the United States should be thrown down. Economical facts pointed to a tendency to get over the sentiment that it was better for Canada to be associated with Great Britain than with the United States. The right hon. gentleman then spoke at length on the scheme of federation, about which so much was said just now and which he declared to be no better than a dream.

Let us go back to the year 1783, when the treaty between the revolted colonies and this country was signed, and the independence of America was secured for ever. Let us go back to the time only ten years after that treaty was signed. What was the condition of this country? We were entering on a war, the greatest war the country was ever engaged in, the great war with the French Republic and the French Empire, and that war lasted with scarcely any intermission for more than twenty years. Now suppose that the American colonies had not revolted, or suppose our stupid fathers at the time had conquered them and subjected them, what would have been the result? Why, as a matter of course, the American colonies would have been involved in the twenty years' war in which this country was involved, I think it was much better that they were attending quietly to their own business. It would have been an enormous calamity for the colonies of the United States—for the thirteen revolted colonies—if they had continued connected with this country, liable to all the calamities of that frightful war. Unfortunately for us our war policy is not abandoned. We are always getting into some mischief, and I am sorry to say that apparently it does not matter in the least which party is in power. We have been plunged into all the wars of my time by servants whom the Government have employed, and who seem to have been utterly unworthy of the confidence that was reposed in them. I should like to ask the federation people whether the colonies of this country, Canada and the many colonies, the great colonies that cluster in the South Pacific, the Australian colonies, whether they find that these colonies will be willing to bind themselves to the stupid foreign policy of war? Will they be willing to undertake the responsibility of entering into wars the seat of which is 10,000 miles away, and in which they cannot have the slightest interest, and when they may not have been in the least consulted as to the cause of quarrel which this country was rushing into? In my opinion, the colonies will never stand it. If I were a Canadian, or Victorian, or New South Wales man, or Queenslander, or New Zealander, I would take good care, as far as I was concerned, that my voice should never go in favour of the policy of the old country as far as that was concerned. It would be much better for humanity and for us that these colonies should be under Governments of their own and independent, and should not enter into quarrels in which they were not concerned, but endeavour to maintain their own honour, and not take part in the miserable quarrels, contests, and wars which for a long time past have disfigured the history of the kingdom in which we live.

Two great obstacles stood in the way of federation: the objection which the colonies would have to join the mother country in the wars in which every now and then she engaged; and the diverse principles which regulated the tariffs between the colonies themselves, and between them and this country.

First of all, if you go to the Australian colonies, you find that the colony of Victoria is strongly protectionist. They will not deal freely even with the adjoining colony of New South Wales, and they will not deal freely with the mother country. On the other hand, New South Wales is entirely against protection and strongly for free trade. We see, without employing any argument to prove it, that with the colony of Victoria in favour of high protection, and the colony of New South Wales in favour of free trade, there can be no kind of federation or unison between them for common purposes, and the difference will probably continue to widen and widen, and federation between them, and it may be between Victoria and other colonies also, will become pretty nearly, if not absolutely, impossible.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LONDON.
2791 Damascus (s), Douglas.
1584 Foyle (s), Gasson.
1158 Kerbela (s), Stuart.
2131 Peshawur (s), Moule.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
2033 Aston Hall (s), Hill.
2150 City of Dublin (s), McNeil.
2241 Worsley Hall (s), Worrall.
FOR HULL.
2166 Apollo (s), Douglas.
FOR DUNKIRK.
1826 Glenmorven (s), Wright.
1498 Hilston, Scabourne.
FOR ANTWERP.
1921 Aspatria (s), Veale.
1902 Bretwalda (s), Carpenter.
1413 Clandeboye (s), Eloidge.
1855 Strathearn (s), White.
1383 Strathmore.
FOR U. K. OR CONTINENT.
1993 Dundee, Whitten.
1498 Fastnet (s), Darley.
1490 Ganges (s), Roberts.
1559 Horn Head (s), Thompson.
2332 Indra (s), Leslie.
1401 Preston (s), Brown.
1695 Udston, Dill.
FOR GENOA.
1231 Bolleau (s), Crosby.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.
1975 Peveril (s), Burgess.
FOR AMSTERDAM.
1691 Colony, Owen.
1145 Lancaster (s), Leggat.
FOR TWO MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.
2117 Katie (s), Land.
FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.
2648 Imperator (s), Bechtinger.
1478 Liscard (s), Byrne.
FOR ADEN.
223 Somali (s), Lowe.
FOR GHENT.
1091 Scotsman (s), Schiossman.
FOR TORRE AND MESSINA.
1500 Boskenna Bay (s), Lean.
FOR FALMOUTH.
1827 Oceana, Page.
FOR CHINA.
1575 Kashgar (s), Gadd.
1585 Mongolia (s), Sams.
FOR RANGOON.
1951 Admiral Tromp, Thompson.
FOR BANKOK.
800 Queen of England, Spencer.

UNFIXED.
STEAMERS.
1467 Ardbeg (s), Cobbett.
1501 Bryn Glas (s), Bethell.
1576 Florence (s), White.
1446 Henley (s), Veider.
1698 Highfield (s), Simpson.
1487 Inchborva (s), Eno.
2284 Knight Errant (s), Mathews.
13.0 Laleham (s), Evans.
1598 Linda (s), O'Neil.
1753 Mamelake (s).
1831 Lisnacrieve (s), Williams.
2042 Prins Hendrik (s), Collin.
1971 Thoradale (s), Etherington.
SHIPS.
1896 Boadicea, Davies.
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1470 Knight Companion.
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* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

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	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
Daily Prices—Beef—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9
[illegible]steak (under part), per lb.	0 5 0
[illegible] (round), per lb.	0 1 3
[illegible] soup, per lb.	0 1 3
[illegible], each	0 4 0
[illegible]ll, each	0 3 6
[illegible]each	[illegible]

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—760 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 348 cwts myrabolums, E Oomersi; 100 bales cotton, A S Moodlioo and Co.

City of Dublin s—450 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 4,058 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 204 bales hemp, P. Ookerda; 5 cases bristles, J C Bushby and Co; 121 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 150 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Latham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sutlej s—3 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co; 3 cases woolen shawls &c, D Sassoon and Co.

Foyle s—100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 28 cases bristles, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,998 cwts bone meal, M Jamal; 650 cwts bone meal, M Nathoo; 385 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 12 cases chutney, A Salmon and Co.

Damascus s—220 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 715 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 605 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Peshawar s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Draco s—1,000 cwts parsley seed and 1,000 cwts poppy seed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HULL.

Apollo s—700 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

Draco s—20 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 5,558 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Glenmorgen s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Punnett and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Strathearn s—2,001 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co; 120 bales cotton, E Spinner, and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Bretwalda s—2,000 cwts poppyseed and 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts castorseed and 5,002 cwts poppyseed; A Blascheck and Co; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Clandeboye s—10,000 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld; 1,000 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 cwts buffaloe horns, Volkart Bros.

Aspatria s—320 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Benn Ashley and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Akaba s—2,001 cwts linseed, E Spinner and Co; 150 cwts poppyseed, Punnett and Co.

Sutlej s—375 cwts groundnuts, Lang, Moir and Co.

Hispania s—31,880 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts wheat, C C Jasawalla.

Clan Graham s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Boileau (s.) 110 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 1,050 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 856 cwts wheat, J. C. Bushby and Co; 50 bales cotton, F. Masotty and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 999 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR CATANEA.

Vulcan (s) 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR TORRE DEL ANUNZIATA.

Boskinna Bay (s) 3,072 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Vulcan (s,) 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR MESSINA.

Boskinna Bay (s,) 6,000 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Liscardi (s,) 330 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 385 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co.

Orion (s) 1 case garnet, M. H. Mable and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator (s,) 750 cwts castor seed, F. Masotty and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kashgar (s,) 215 bales twist, J. Campbell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar (s) 109 bales twist, D. P. Marker; 825 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 325 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 3,000 bales twist, J. D. Sassoon and Co; 149 cwts shark fins, J. Peerbhoi and Co; 40 bales twist, N. J. Abraham.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar (s,) 503 bales twist, S. Abhraham; 200 bales twist, J. D. Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, N. J. Abraham.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Umballa (s,) 440 bales cotton, R Luckmandass; 100 bales cotton, G. R. Sethna; 225 bales cotton, M. Mackenzie and Co.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	827½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	745
Exchange Bank.					
Agra Bank	15,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. H. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	410
National Bank of India	87,320	$125		5 pct.	130
		250			

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 161	1025
Empire Fire Insurance Co.	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 751	1,000
Indian Fire Insurance Co.	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	950	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	2,025

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	..	£100	..	..	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	..	£100	..	..	£151½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,275
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	535
Albert Press Co., Karachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	905
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	250
Brook's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	200	Rs. 18	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	165
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,250	1,880	Rs. 600	5 0
Dholleera P. & G. Co.	0	50	200	12	100
East India Press Co.	0	700	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	..	250
Fort Press Co.	500	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1300
French Press Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	45	500	90	Rs. 45	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	325
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	195
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 5	7½
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 0	395
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,200	500	500	Rs. 60	510
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	85
Prince of W. Press	600	600

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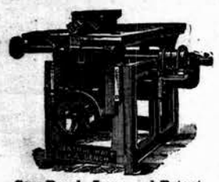

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Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical ...perience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
...THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY
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...BROWN COD
...t the active ingre-
...ly digested. Hence
...s of the Throat and
...cases to which the

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...spital for Diseases of the Throat
...and Chest, London.
...long been aware of the great reputation
...by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
...duced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH,
...have recommended it with the utmost con-
...idence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion,
that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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The difference between preparations made from **Hay's Essences** and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of them bearing the name of Soluble Essences, is most marked, and no Manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using **Hay's Preparations**, as is universally known.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.
A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of **Transparent Aerated Waters**, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb.

***HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.** For First Quality Ginger Ale.
Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

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This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts **Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy,** and an unusually **Fine Ginger Flavour** and **Aroma,** and makes a thoroughly good article. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

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This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

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For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the **finest flavours,** and imparts with the Ginger a **most exquisite aroma,** making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb. Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

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A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.
"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR. (Perfectly Soluble).
Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. Quantity required, one and a half fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10 oz. Bottles.

***HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE.**
This Essence is made from the Choicest Hops grown, and is unrivaled for its peculiarly fine **Hop Flavour** and aroma. **Hop Ale** made from this Essence has the full flavour of the Finest Hops, and is a really appetizing Bitter Beer. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. Quantity required, two fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

**NOTE.—The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.*

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MANUFACTURING CHEMIST TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

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Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.

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W. HAY *cautions the Trade against the use of those spurious so-called Soluble Essences, which, besides having no Ginger Aroma, are Flavourless, Rank, and Disagreeable and are little more than Tinctures of Capsicum.*

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COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.

The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage, and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c.

COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

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CANNING WORKS MANCHESTER.
FILTERS

KNAP'S PATENT IMPROVED

ROOT STEAM BOILER

WITH

KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS.

Advantages:

PERFECT SAFETY from disastrous explosions.

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They have a **PERFECT JOINT—NO MORE PERISHABLE PACKINGS,** with their constant leakage and frequent need of replenishment.

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FOR THE USE OF
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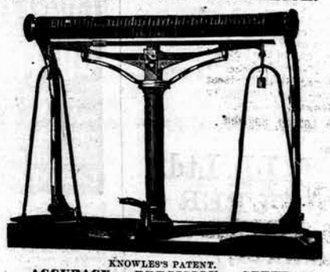
Shows EXACT Counts at a GLANCE.



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MADE ALSO AS A
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FOR IT **NEVER "REPEATS"**

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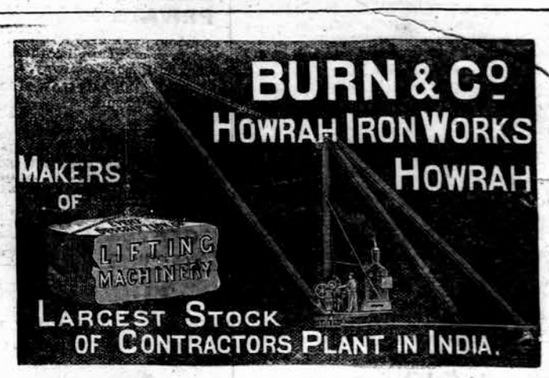

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This Solution is the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.

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CHASSAING'S
Bi-Digestive **WINE**
with
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for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

"This preparation of wine is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from thermal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, these two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions." — SIR WILLIAM LAWSON, July 27 th, 1878.

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Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

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A Celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb.	Rs. 3 0		Cavendish	per lb.	Rs. 1 8	
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Repeated analyses have proved that

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removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.

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And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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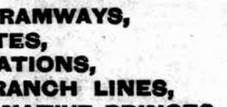

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ALL RUBY-JEWELLED AND NO IMITATIONS.
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THE BEST TIME-KEEPERS SOLD IN INDIA

PROCURABLE AT

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30 to 50 per cent. below usual Indian Prices for same quality will be the cost of them.

THE LEADER CAMPAIGN WATCH.

A considerable improvement on original.

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3/4 Plate Lever movement—Keyless—6 ruby holes—real Nickel-silver case, which wears as white and bright as silver—*Requires no repairing, and will go for long periods* between the necessary cleanings—Medium size, specially strong and most elegant Watch.

Rs. 18-8. **Rs. 18-8.**

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In Silver Case—10 ruby holes—expansion Balance for Adjustment to temperature.

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None but reliable Watches kept in stock, all with Name and Trade Mark.

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Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse-Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect several Fresh Batches of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies and Galloways, &c.; also a large number of Big Persian Horses. No. 305, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 26th December, 1887.

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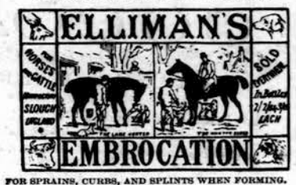

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